THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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ARE THE RAILROADS WASTING $1,000,000,000 A YEAR?

NOT ONLY the million holders of $20,000,000,000 of American railroad securities and the more than two million railroad employees, but every citizen who has a stake in the return to normal of industrial and commercial conditions will be concerned if, as a statistician for the railroad labor-unions charges, inefficient management is costing the roads a bill of waste of more than $1,000,000,000 a year. This charge is part of railroad labor's reply to the movement for a reduction of railroad wages, the argument being that elimination of this colossal waste would make wage-reductions unnecessary. When the Railroad Labor Board a few weeks ago abrogated the National Agreements, which fixt a single standard of working conditions for all railroads, the railroad managers regarded it as clearing the way for wage-reductions which, they estimated, would save the roads at least $1,000,000 a day. Now Mr. W. Jett Lauck, a statistician employed by the unions, accuses the managers of part in a "capital combine" which conspires to "deflate" labor, and he undertakes to show that the deflation should apply to management rather than to wages. While many editors ridicule Mr. Lauck's charges, others find them impressive and look forward to their final proof or disproof by the promised Congressional investigation of the railroad situation. Labor's side of the case was laid before the Railroad Labor Board in Chicago in a lengthy report whose findings Mr. Lauck summarizes in part as follows:

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W. JETT LAUCK,

A union-labor economist, who tells the railroads they could save a billion dollars a year by cutting out waste and inefficiency in management.

"The evidence shows there is a capital combine consisting of the major banks, the railroads, and the industries controlling basic materials, and that this combine has and exercises a power over the economic destiny of the United States. It shows that within the identical capitalist group lies the power to adjust or misadjust relative prices in a manner that will stimulate or suppress industrial activity. It points out that this focal capitalist group has deliberately maintained high prices of steel, coal, cement, and other basic materials, and that the railroads, financed by the same interests, have refused to place the orders for plant maintenance or even the orders necessary to prevent plant and equipment deterioration.

"The exhibit shows that the greater factors in American industry, the railway-equipment producers, the railway-repair works, the steel interests, the coal, cement, and other basic material producers, all are closely bound together by inter-capital relations and interlocking directorates, coming to focus in the house of Morgan.

"The railway employees make no issue as to the propriety of a centralized system of economic control. The point of the exhibit is its challenge of the unconscionable misuse which the great combine has made of its power. The employees call attention to the national responsibility which the possession of such power entails, and note that this responsibility in the case of the railway industry has been recognized and written into the Federal laws of the United States, and the employees specifically point out that this responsibility is being unscrupulously evaded.

"The railroads are pleading poverty. The banks are making unprecedented profits and declaring unprecedented dividends, and the same applies to steel, coal, railway-equipment, and similarly situated concerns. The capital combine, in preparing to precipitate unemployment, adopted the policy that the railroads 'should do it first.' Railway-improvement programs were deferred; railway maintenance was reduced below minimum legal requirement.

"The report brings into clear relief the fact that there is no foundation for the opinion, which the employers' publicity machinery would popularize, that the railways and the other great industries are the victims of some misfortune of the times.

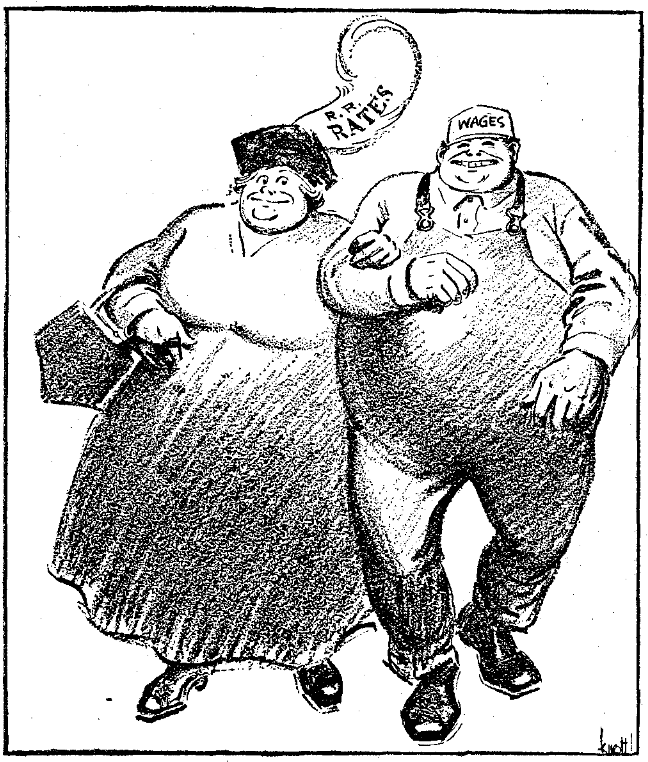
"The industrial paralysis which has staggered America is 'capital on strike against society.' And capital, nationally and internationally organized and concentrated, takes the stand that the 'capital strike' shall go on until labor comes to its knees and consents to sweeping reductions of wages and also consents to surrender its right to bargain collectively on a scale coextensive with the organization of the employers."

While laying off men in the railroad repair-shops in the name of economy, says the report, the railroads were having their locomotives and freight-cars repaired in outside shops at costs two and a half to four times as great as in their own shops. And it presents under specific heads the following tabulation of "avoidable wastes," which represent an annual loss of $578,500,000:

"1. Modernizing locomotives—Gross reparable deficiencies in the tractive power of the railways are pointed out, and it is shown that by systematic application to the locomotives of demonstrated improvements such as superheaters, brick arches, mechanical stokers, and feed-water heaters, there would result an annual saving of at least $272,500,000.

"2. Locomotive operation—The magnitude of the railways' coal bill is considered and certain of the larger wastes calculated, and it is concluded that by use of better methods of coal purchase, coal inspection, careful receipt, and efficient firing of the locomotives, an annual saving could be effected of at least $50,000,000.

"3. Shop-organization improvements—The sad and almost incredible inadequacy and out-of-date equipment of the railway shops is reviewed, the defenseless wastes considered, and it is conservatively estimated that by a proper shop organization an annual saving could be effected of at least $17,000,000.



WHY REDUCE?—WE FEEL FINE!

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"4. Power-plant fuel saving—The obsolete and wasteful condition of the power plants in the railway shops is considered, and it is estimated that in this field the possible saving of fuel would by itself amount to an annual total of $10,000,000.

"5. Water-consumption savings—The railroads' expenditure in maintenance of way and structure is reviewed, necessary wastes noted, and it is estimated that easily attainable savings in the consumption of water alone would amount annually to $12,600,000.

"6. Service of supply savings—The expenditure of the railways for supplies has been inquired into and the avoidable losses surveyed, and it is estimated that the wastes and abuses amount annually to not less than $75,000,000.

"7. Shop cost-accounting savings—Attention has been given to the matter of uniform railroad statistics and the use of efficient methods of cost accounting. An annual saving would be feasible to the amount of $10,900,000.

"8. Labor turn-over savings—The industrial losses due to unnecessary labor turn-over and to inadequate training of personnel have been reviewed, and it is estimated that the avoidable wastes incident to labor turn-over alone amount to more than $40,000,000.

"9. Loss and damage savings—Inquiry has been made into the amount of the annual loss and damage account of the railways and into the preventable causes of such losses, and it is estimated that an annual saving might be effected to the amount of $90,000,000."

Other alleged large-scale losses and inefficiencies, he says, would bring the total waste to over a billion. These less easily estimated losses are attributed to defects in car equipment, power equipment, and maintainence of way, inefficient handling of tractive power, inadequate engine terminals, inefficient train operation, bad management, wasteful advertising and propaganda, and administrative neglect to maintain engineering research. The unions further charge twenty railroads with fictitious capitalization totaling $698,000,000 during the period from 1910 to 1919, and argue that financial practises of the railroads have resulted in the dissipation of their resources "which would have been amply sufficient, under proper financial management, for the payment of reasonable rates of compensation to their employees."

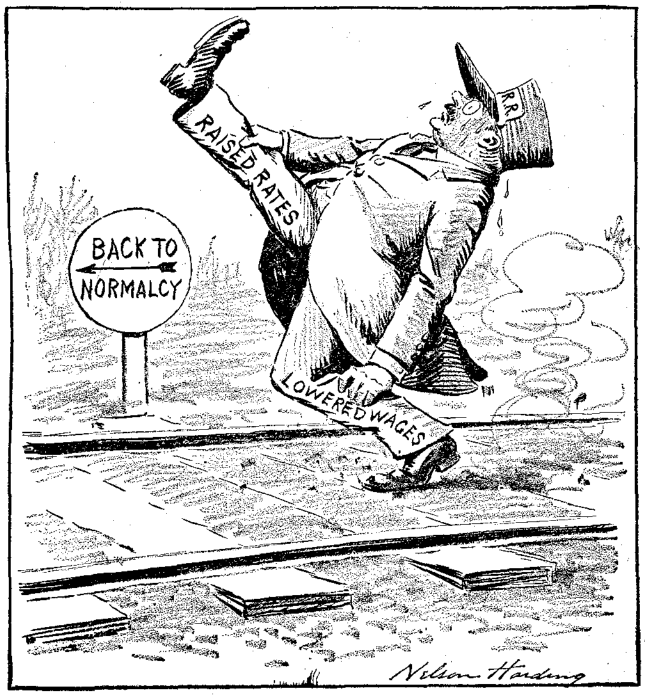
In a later supplemental report filed with the Labor Board, the railroad employees averred that annual savings totaling $1,276,500,000 could be effected by the railroads if they would introduce modern methods in maintenance and operation. And a statement issued by B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, concludes with the assertion that "the hope of the railroads in reducing operating costs and freight rates, and in attaining a prosperous condition, does not lie in a reduction of the already inadequate earnings of railway employees, but in realizing the immense savings of more than a billion dollars annually which now are lost by the wastefulness and inadequacies of railroad management."

These charges, thinks the Boston *Herald*, emphasize the need of the thorough investigation of the railroad situation that Congress has undertaken. And it remarks that—

"The managements have the public on their side in their exposure of the waste and extravagance which have been caused by the national labor agreements, now to be discontinued on July 1. The public has a right to expect the men who have been moving for the elimination of waste in railway labor to be equally watchful against extravagance in all other departments of administration."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* goes further, declaring that in the light of these charges "responsibility immediately devolves upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to demand an accounting from the railroads." "Let us have the facts," demands the Cleveland *Plain Dealer;* but it adds:

"It is scarcely to be believed that railway presidents and boards of directors would deliberately break faith with their stockholders as this statement implies. Being themselves heavy stockholders in most cases, it would appear to be folly for them to plunge their properties into bankruptcy with no other purpose than to reduce wages. Ordinarily in times of depression the most efficient management is expected and actually provided.



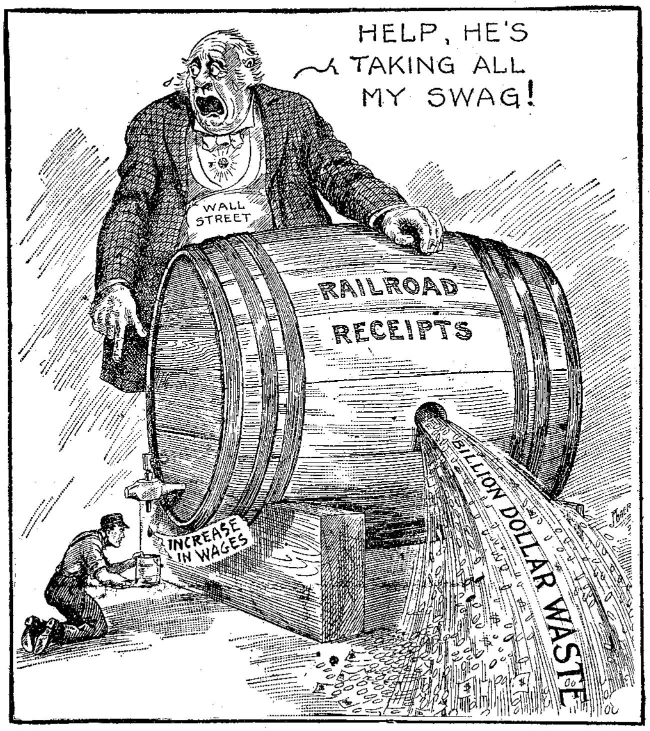
UPS AND DOWNS OF RAILROADING.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"The investigation about to be undertaken by the Cummins Committee should leave no stone unturned to ascertain the truth regarding the charges that have been made about private rail operation since the properties were turned back to their owners. If an attempt has been made to precipitate bankruptcy on the railroads the fact should be established."

Mr. Lauck's charge that the "industrial paralysis" is due to a capitalistic conspiracy is denounced by the heads of Wall Street institutions as "nonsensical and untrue." The New York *Tribune* quotes Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, as saying:

> "Neither I nor any of my associates ever heard of such an alleged combination or any discussion or proposition relating to it.
>
> "As to the specious reasoning that the 'industrial paralysis' is 'capital on strike against society,' any observer of the general economic situation must be aware that the existing industrial depression in the United States is due to postwar world-wide conditions, and that if capital went on a 'strike' against society it would be striking against itself and suffer quite as much as society. Capital, which is composed of the savings of all classes, would have far more to lose than labor in making 'labor come to its knees.' And labor, on the other hand, has much to lose in heeding such economic fallacies and absurdities as those advanced in the statement referred to.
>
> "The popular recourse of the demagog and the agitator in attempting to plead his cause is almost invariably to attempt to set up a mythical 'Wall Street' opposition, and this seems to be just another instance of that kind of utterly unwarranted appeal to popular prejudice and ignorance. The alleged statement is not only untrue, but most unfair."



HOW ABOUT THE BUNG-HOLE?

—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

Asked about the charge that the railroads waste more than $1,000,000,000 a year, President F. D. Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, denounced it as "lying propaganda"; and another railroad head, after characterizing it as almost too ridiculous to deserve an answer, went on to say: "The charges merely reflect an effort on the part of the unions to throw dust in the eyes of the public."

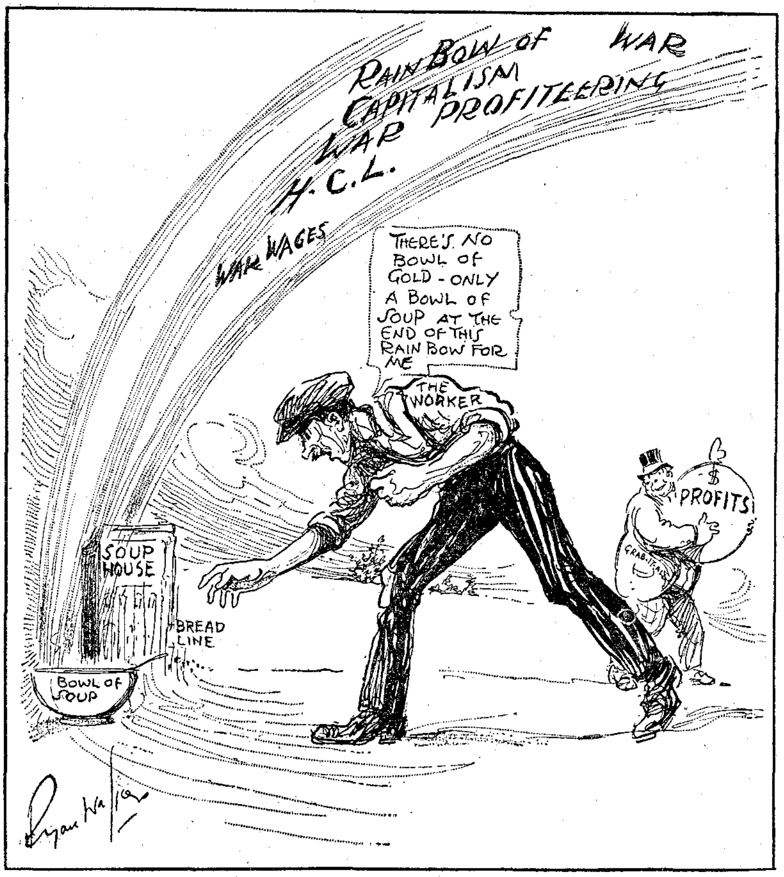
"Mr. Lauck is undoubtedly intelligent enough to know that there was no such conspiracy," remarks the New York *Commercial*, which concedes, however, that some of his suggestions for railroad economy may contain merit. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "If the railroads were to adopt the method employed by Mr. Lauck they might reasonably inquire about the excessive salaries and 'grafts' paid by organizations of labor to their leaders, such as Brindell and the chiefs of the structural iron-workers who some time ago were sent to prison, or they might refer to the excessive pay disbursed by them in employing lobbyists, organizers, delegates, and others. These funds, if carefully kept and applied, might have made it unnecessary for any group of workers to demand subsidies. Had rail employees been willing to render a day's work for a day's pay without 'soldiering on the job,' limiting output, or entering into working agreements whose purpose it was to force the employment of undue numbers of employees, there would probably have been no such emergency in railroad finance as now exists. Likewise, had the epidemic of 'full crew' and other similar laws never taken place there would have been perhaps a reasonable degree of efficiency in the operation of trains. Very little, however, is gained by letting the pot call the kettle black."

JUDGE GARY'S ATTACK ON UNIONISM

THE WORKER "MUST TIGHTEN HIS BELT" and "cut the milk ration for the kiddies" when wages are reduced, remarks a labor journal; and yet business men generally agree that wages must come down before industry can be readjusted to after-war conditions and prices brought to a level where the goods will move. The problem of "deflation" is thus a difficult one in the labor market, for while in one sense labor, like a freight-car or a bushel of corn, "is a commodity to be bought and sold," yet unlike them it can not, as Mr. Hoover's Washington *Herald* points out, "be disassociated or treated apart from the laborer"; labor is human effort and is "part of the individual." Besides many of the workers are members of unions, and there are employers of labor who seem to feel that a "deflation of unionism" must accompany deflation of wages. Naturally, union leaders resent this attitude, and the movement for wage-reductions is complicated by a war over the principle of unionism. There are labor leaders who admit, with the head of the Longshoremen's Union, that "reductions in living costs have come, and readjustments must be made, and the labor-unions must take their share," but insist with him that "the only way is through conference." A labor weekly, the Cleveland *Citizen*, explaining the reluctance of workers in several trades to meet the demand for wage-deflation, declares that "the arbitrary manner in which the employing interests are demanding *open-shop conditions, wage-reductions*, and longer hours than the employees feel they ought to toil, leaves only one opening for escape to the workers, and that is to down tools and to fold arms till the other side is again willing to listen to reason." And so, while on the one hand thousands of workers are quietly accepting wage-cuts and reduced working schedules, others are responsible for head-lines like these: "Paper Workers Vote Against Big Wage-Cut"; "Thousands Quit on Wage-Cut in Building Trades"; "Shipping Tieup Looms — Wage-Reduction Rejected." This condition is responsible for the many newspaper calls to workers to "meet employers half-way by accepting wage-cuts" and help the situation "by deliberately and resolutely increasing production." Employers on the other hand are asked not to cut wages too drastically and to conciliate labor. Employer and employee are reminded by many papers that, as the Chicago *Tribune* puts it, they are "in the same boat and must adjust themselves to meet the conditions which confront their common enterprise."

The most significant recent indication that the unions as well as wages are an issue in the readjustment of industry comes from the head of our largest industrial organization. At the very time when the American Federation of Labor is planning a great "spring drive" to unionize the United States Steel Corporation, Judge Gary, its executive head, makes the public assertion that the very existence of labor-unions is "inimical to the best interests of the employees, employers, and general public." Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor promptly retorts that "the Steel Trust will be unionized" and "the workers will decide whether unionism is inimical to their interests." Radical and labor papers wax scornful or ironic over Judge Gary's condemnation of unionism, and even in conservative newspaper circles it is hinted that his speech was "indiscreet" at this time, and "presuming too far." On the other hand, there are supporters of the open-shop movement which aver that the steel man has pointed "with unerring finger" to a real national menace.



AT THE END OF THIS RAINBOW.

—Walker in the New York *Call.*

It is evident, then, that there is a wide difference of opinion as to the part the unions are to play in the readjustment of industry after the war. Judge Gary would exclude them altogether. In his speech to the Corporation stockholders at Hoboken, he admitted his personal belief that "they may have been justified in the long past," for "the workmen were not always treated justly," "were unable to protect themselves, and therefore needed the assistance of outsiders in order to secure their rights." But, he continued,

"Whatever may have been the conditions of employment in the long past, and whatever may have been the results of unionism, concerning which there is at least much uncertainty, there is at present, in the opinion of the large majority of both employers and employees, no necessity for labor-unions; and that no benefit or advantage through them will accrue to any one except the union-labor leaders. . . . . . .

"Our opinion is that the existence and conduct of labor-unions, in this country at least, are inimical to the best interests of the employees, the employers, and the general public. . . . . .

"The workman, if he belongs to a labor-union, becomes the industrial slave of the union. . . . If our own shops should become thoroughly unionized and all others likewise should recognize the unions, and the steel industry should become entirely organized, as the leaders have openly attempted, then the management would be in the hands of the unions.

"The natural and certain effects of labor-unionism are exprest by three words: Inefficiency, high costs."

"The end sought by labor-union leaders," or at least that toward which their efforts tend, means disaster and destruction, in Judge Gary's opinion. In the first place, he believes that complete unionization "would be the beginning of industrial decay." Then, in the broader field of national life, labor leaders often "seek to control politics" and publicity. So it seems to this great employer of labor that "the natural, if not the necessary, result of the contemplated progress of labor-unions, if successful, would be to secure the control of shops, then of the general management of business, then of capital, and finally of government."

Judge Gary does not believe in governmental management or operation as a solution of the labor-union problem, but he does advocate "publicity, regulation, and reasonable control through government agencies." He adds:

"Laws—clear, well-defined, practicable, and easy of comprehension—covering these matters might be passed, and if so they should apply to all economic organizations, groups, or bodies exceeding certain specified numbers or amounts. Both organized capital and organized labor should be placed under these laws. Each should be entitled to the same protection and be subject to the same restrictions and provisions. Will labor-unions consent to this? They have heretofore objected. Here would be a test."

Such an enthusiastic advocate of the open shop as the Buffalo *Commercial* is not unnaturally pleased by this utterance. In its opinion, "Judge Gary with a clarity of vision surpassing that of most of the industrial captains of our day sees the future of a nation in the grasp of an unscrupulous labor organization and points with unerring finger to the danger." The New York *Herald* likes the assertion of the unions' "economic inefficiency," and says:

"Labor-union leaders that have been promoting such non-productivity when the public is clamoring for lower living costs and is going to get lower living costs have made so bad a job of it for themselves and their organizations that if they have not brought the whole American labor-union system to the verge of wreck, with the open shop again in the ascendant as a national institution, they have ended for many a day their power to dictate the practises and maintain the abuses that were gradually throttling the economic life out of the nation."

The codes of labor-unions at present, the New York *Tribune* agrees, "are largely regulations to limit production." Are the unions, asks *The Tribune*, "never to know that they chiefly contribute to the making of open shops? Will they forever postpone a scrapping of the absurd shop rules?" The New York *Commercial* agrees with Judge Gary in so far as to say that many labor-unions have abused their power and that they are "a menace to the community."

But it seems to the Washington *Herald* that on the whole Mr. Gary's ideas have received "a chilling reception" from the press. The various "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the political field charged to labor might, it remarks, with equal truth be laid to the door of the farmers, or of capital itself. "Judge Gary," we read in the Peoria *Transcript*, "probably has gone too far for the good of the general situation. His lecture on unionism was indiscreet because unprovoked. His remedy was a wage-cut, not an attack on trade-unionism." When the Judge says there is no further need of labor-unions "he presumes too far," in the opinion of the Buffalo *Evening News*. While capital and labor have both abused their powers, this newspaper believes that in bringing about industrial peace "the public would perhaps prefer labor organized, as being in that order more responsible."

It seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that Gary's statement of the evils of unionism is somewhat extreme. "It would be fairer and better to say that inefficiency and high costs have been an almost invariable concomitant of trade-unionism in those industries where the plan has been highly developed; the evils which have come from the maladministration of the system ought not to be confused with the underlying thought." If all employers were liberal and progressive there would be no necessity for unions, observes the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, but since "all employers are not liberal and progressive, in some industries the workers must have organization if they are to deal on anything like even terms with capital." Several dailies look upon the Gary speech as a counter-blast on the part of capital to Mr. Lauck's accusations of a conspiracy against labor which are quoted in the preceding article.

Judge Gary's suggestion of a government intervention in the struggle between capital and labor is taken by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* as an indication that capital "is tired of the struggle. It has won its victories and also knows the feeling of defeat and reprisal. Now it is willing to be restricted if it may be protected." This is a view taken by some labor journals. What Elbert H. Gary wants, says the Minnesota *Daily Star*, "is the protection of business against the wicked trade-unions"; "apparently he fears that organized labor has grown so strong that business men can no longer cope with it unaided."

Noting the Steel Corporation's abandonment of the seven-day week and its present efforts to end the twelve-hour day, the New York *Daily News* makes this comment:

> "American workingmen are intelligent and are not to be bamboozled. They want the right to maintain through organization the same defensive methods that capital maintains through organization.
>
> "For this right they have fought for many years. They will not give up the fight now."

This is the argument of the labor leaders who reply to Judge Gary. The issue as they see it is not so much one of wages and actual conditions of labor as of democracy. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor argues that "to establish any degree of mutuality of contract between employers and workers to-day there must be trade reorganization to deal with our highly organized corporations." There has been improvement in conditions of employment in the Steel Trust, and this, says Mr. Gompers in *The American Federationist*, has been "due to the growing pressure of trade-unionism, and tho he may deny it, Judge Gary has to that extent yielded to the protests of the labor movement." Undoubtedly, continues Mr. Gompers,

> "Judge Gary hopes that the action of the Steel Trust in eliminating some of the more serious and inexcusable abuses may help to retard the growth of trade-unionism in the steel industry. . . . . . .
>
> "Hopeful as it is to see the seven-day week and the 'long turn' abolished in the steel industry, and hopeful as we may be that the twelve-hour day may also disappear, the steel industry can not protect and perpetuate the practise of autocratic control merely by means of these alleviations. . . . . . .
>
> "For the sake of immediate physical well-being of those involved, a benevolent feudalism is undoubtedly more to be desired than a feudalism that is not benevolent, but in the minds of those who have come to think and who have come to understand something beyond feudalism, no feudalism is tolerable, whether benevolent or not."

Even more vigorous is the reply of Vice-President Matthew Woll, of the Federation:

> "There is a necessity of unionization of the steel industry because in the mills of the Steel Trust there is no freedom for the workers. The fact is that the Steel-Trust workers are at the mercy of Steel-Trust orders.
>
> "The workers will decide whether unionism is inimical to their interests, and as for the public, practically everybody qualified to speak has placed upon trade-unionism the qualified seal of approval. The Steel Trust will be unionized."

GENERAL PERSHING'S NEW G. H. Q.

IS A SLY JOKE BEING PLAYED upon the "General commanding the Armies of the United States"? Is General Pershing being placed in a nominal position of prominence similar to that which Admiral Dewey occupied as head of the General Board of the Navy? "No," declares the Kansas City *Journal;* "Secretary Weeks is not one to play jokes, nor is the General one to stand for them." But Washington correspondents intimate that General Pershing's new post as chief of a "skeletonized general headquarters, to be ready in time of peace to act in time of war," is a "swivel-chair" job, and as such is distasteful to the General. Altho independent of the General Staff, which will continue to function as usual, he will "rank" the Chief of Staff, who is supposed to be the ranking officer of the Army. So "how can controversy and disagreement be avoided?" asks the New York *Times*, and "in the event of a difference of opinion, whose orders are to be supreme?" its neighbor, *The World* wishes to know.

At any rate, we are reminded by the Indianapolis *News*, "it will no longer be necessary for General Pershing to go around Washington asking for work." "Whatever the General may be able to do to offset our lack of preparedness will by so much lessen the cost in lives and money that we shall have to pay if another war comes," believes the Rochester *Post Express*. As the New York *Tribune* puts it:

> "One of the costly failures of American military policy in the past has been the lack of any preparation for a shift from a peace basis to a war basis. In 1898, and again in 1917, we had to grope our way in the dark. A problem requiring top-speed consideration was thrown on Congress, which is necessarily slow-going. Conscription had to be fought for. The new National Army had to be created and machinery to administer, equip, and supply it had to be improvised. No scheme of strategy had been outlined in advance."

"That General Pershing is to head the new War Staff is guaranty enough that it will be worth while," declares the Washington *Herald*, and the New York *Globe* is of the opinion that—

> "Mr. Weeks's experiment is a distinct step forward in the American attitude toward an army. We are a small-army nation. Our logical policy should always have been and still is to keep a force peculiarly fit for sudden expansion. Actually we have done no more than keep the force small, and when a crisis has come we have found the problem of adapting our slender war assets to fighting as new and trying as tho it had never occurred to us as a possibility. The 'War Staff' recognizes the difficulties in a shift from peace to war footing and is a sensible move toward meeting them."

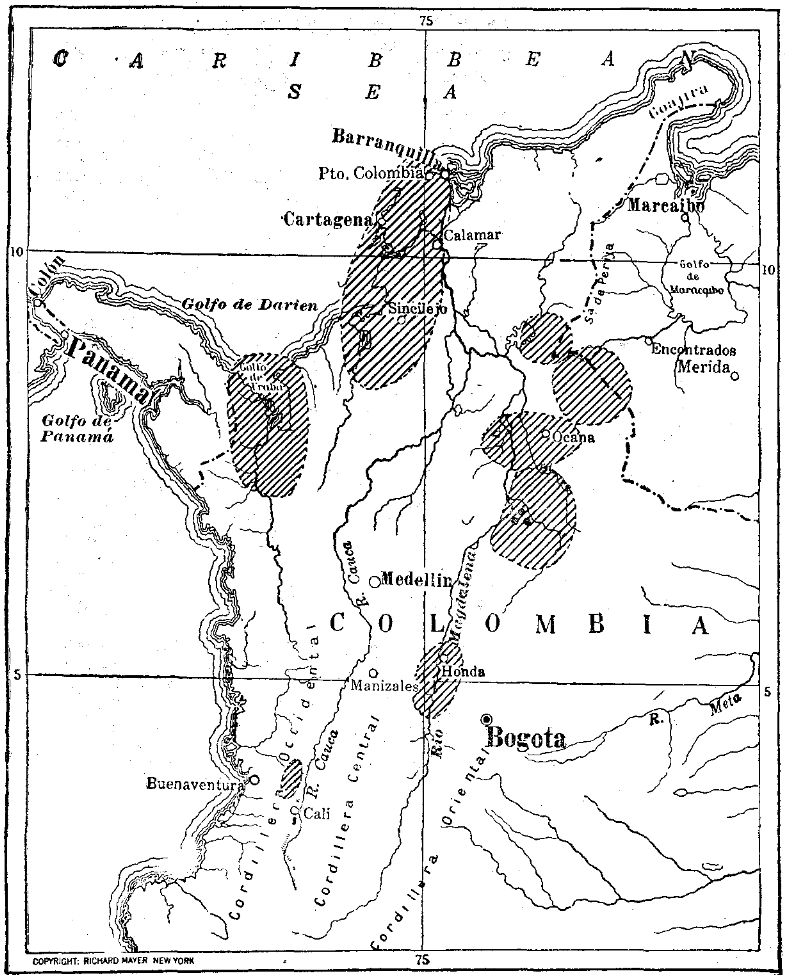
"General Pershing has become, all by himself, a problem, and this seems an excellent way to solve him," thinks the Baltimore *News*, "altho there probably will be wailing and gnashing of teeth among the old General Staff, which will wonder whether the man was selected for the job or the job was invented for the man."

"The scope of General Pershing's new duties are not clearly indicated," complains the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which believes the General "will be placed upon a shelf on which there would be honor without distinction." Another critic of the course taken to solve the "Pershing problem" is the Boston *Transcript*, which maintains that a quicker solution "has been somewhat complicated by the Pershing 'claque,' a small group of army officers who are indebted to the General for the promotions they have received, and 'view with alarm' the day when their sponsor can no longer be active in their behalf." The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks the appointment of General Pershing is "an absurd effort to provide employment for that distinguished officer," and that the plan of Secretary Weeks is "Prussian in character, yet does not have a clearly defined objective nor a clearly defined scope of action. Pershing could well be retired on full pay to await his country's call."

COLOMBIA'S CLAIMS SETTLED

NOW THAT THE COLOMBIAN TREATY has been ratified, "it only remains for the colored gentleman in the Colombian cordwood to put in his appearance," remarks the Independent Baltimore *News*. But if the gentleman just referred to takes the form of oil concessions to Americans, as many editors declare to be the case, "the American interests which are to profit in cash should pay, not American taxpayers," thinks the Chicago *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.). Under the Treaty, which is practically the same except for a withdrawn apology as the Bryan Treaty of 1914, which gave Colombia special privileges in the Canal Zone, the Colombian Government after a delay of seventeen years is to receive $25,000,000 in five yearly instalments. This is a violation of the Republican campaign pledge of economy, some say. "The Senate has voted to hand over to the South-American Republic these millions, which Senators were very careful to explain we do not owe, and for which there is little or no excuse except on the theory of blackmail," declares the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.), while the New York *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) avers that "to make this payment to Colombia necessarily smears the United States with dishonor, and provides Colombia a highway over which to attack another nation. On what ground any sum should be paid is not explained, altho Colombia, gossip says, has informally agreed to grant concessions if her treasury is flushed with $25,000,000." "In short," asserts the Chicago *Tribune*, "the Treaty grants Colombia some valuable privileges, to say nothing of a sum of American money not to be sneezed at, while American citizens are bending their backs under a staggering load of taxation, and Liberty bonds are selling at from 87 to 90 per cent. of their face." As to the charge that the "Senate skids were oiled," *The Tribune* says:

> "The problem of obtaining preferential treatment of American enterprise in oil and other development of Colombian resources is, of course, an important one. But the present Treaty has no appearance of a solution. We believe that American enterprise and American capital should go into Central and South America rather than into Europe or Asia. We agree, therefore, that all proper measures for its protection and support should be prest by our Government energetically, persistently, and tactfully. But this may and should be accomplished by more respectable means than those now proposed, and it should be imprest upon our representatives that whatever means are adopted they must be such as will justify themselves under examination by the American public, if necessary, be consistent with our self-respect, and be free from any fair charge that public money is to be expended to obtain profits for private enterprise. The proposed expenditure of twenty-five millions on the theory that private exploitation of Colombian oil resources must be supported will not appeal to American taxpayers."



WHERE OIL IS FOUND IN COLOMBIA.

Producing wells are marked by the large black spots. Shading indicates oil areas under development and known seepages. It will be noticed that the oil-fields extend over into Venezuela at the northeast.

That the Treaty is "dripping with oil," as the Independent Peoria *Transcript* remarks, the New York *Tribune* does not believe. But, notes the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), "Colombia can now strut among its neighbors and tell how it bluffed the United States into paying it blackmail." For, as the New York *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) declares:

> "Whatever the gloss of expediency that reluctant acquiescence may have contrived to cover a mysterious and deplorable blunder, the truth remains that there is no possible intermediate gray between the white of confession and just reparation and the damnable black of blackmail."

The Detroit paper just quoted believes that the Harding Administration "has made a mistake in asking the ratification of the Colombian Treaty"; that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, of which Senator Lodge is the chairman, "has committed an error in bowing to the Administration." Furthermore, *The Free Press* asserts, "there is good reason to suppose that the Republican Senators as a whole are anything but proud and happy over what they wrongly have felt themselves obliged to do." They were not even given a chance to "save their faces," the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard* points out, as "the President did not instruct Secretary Hughes to negotiate a new treaty, but sent the document which had lain for so long on the Senatorial table and asked for immediate ratification." Under the circumstances, thinks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), "the Senate did a good thing from bad motives. No one comes out of the long fight more ingloriously than Senator Lodge, who led the fight in opposition for seventeen years. Opposing the Treaty in 1917, he said: 'Any friendship which is bought is worthless.' . . . Is a bought friendship worth any more in 1921 than it was in 1917?" Senator Lodge, in reply, declares that "ratification is a part of a great national policy toward our neighbors in the southern and eastern hemispheres." Senator Knox claims that under this new treaty the following will come to pass:

> "It adjusts the boundaries between Colombia and Panama.
>
> "It undertakes to use our good offices to secure the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Colombia and Panama.
>
> "It grants to Colombia exceptional treatment and advantages in the use of the Panama railway and canal.
>
> "It undertakes to use our good offices in the adjustment of pecuniary liability as between Colombia and Panama.
>
> "It grants to Colombia exceptional privileges in the matter of certain importations."

In reply to the oft-repeated charge that "Roosevelt took

Panama while Congress debated," no less an authority than ex-President Taft, writing in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), declares that "it is not true that we initiated or were responsible for the revolution by which Panama secured her independence." And we read in the Cleveland *News* that—

"The memory of Roosevelt would survive unimpaired many an accusation worse than the old partisan charge that his enthusiasm for the Atlantic-Pacific canal led him into sharp practise or wrong toward a little neighbor nation. He positively was not guilty of that."

The ratification of this Treaty "shows that a new broom sweeps clean, and that the Administration has been able to settle in six weeks a controversy which has dragged its weary length over seventeen years," we are told by the Peoria *Transcript.* As the story of the Colombian Treaty is summed up in the Independent Kansas City *Star:*

"The building of an interoceanic canal had been an international dream for more than half a century. Various administrations had trifled with the project in a more or less dilettante way. A private French company had attempted to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama and had failed after expending millions of dollars.

"Two routes were under consideration, one for a canal at Nicaragua, the other to go through the Isthmus of Panama—that is, to finish the construction begun by the French Panama Canal Company. After many vexing delays and discussions, an offer was received from the French Panama Company to sell its rights and equipment for $40,000,000. On June 28, 1902, the Spooner Bill was signed by President Roosevelt and became a law. It authorized the purchase of the rights of the French company and the acquisition from the Republic of Colombia of a canal zone through the Isthmus of Panama. In case the negotiations for the Panama route fell through, then the necessary steps were to be taken to construct the canal through Nicaragua.

"The Government of Colombia was practically in the control of one man—J. M. Marroquin—by title president, in actual power an absolute dictator. In 1898 he had been elected vice-president at an election at which only soldiers, police, and government employees had voted. On July 31, 1900, Marroquin executed a *coup d'état,* seized and imprisoned the president, Sanclamente, who died in prison, then usurped the presidency and set up a claim not only for full executive power but for the legislative as well. For five years he ruled without calling an assembly of the congress or parliament and was the supreme executive, legislative, civil, and military authority in the 'Republic.'

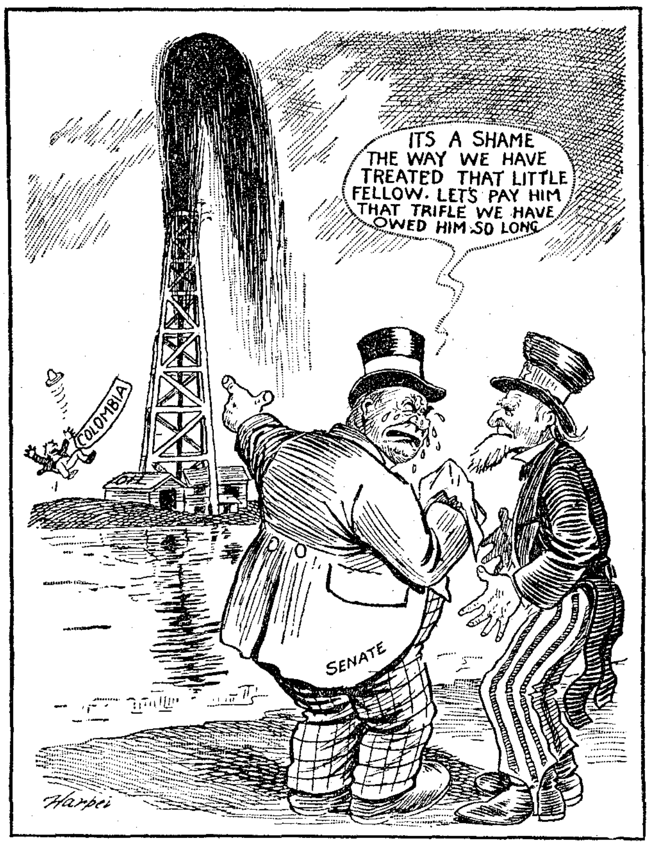
"Colombia was a loosely knit confederacy of states driven together by force and military usurpation. Panama was a perpetually insurgent state. By a Constitution to which it had subscribed in 1863 it had been invested with 'absolute and unqualified sovereignty.' But in 1886 Rafael Nunez, president of Colombia, arbitrarily declared that 'the Constitution of 1863 no longer existed,' rushed his troops into Panama, declared martial law, appointed a governor, and then imposed on it a new constitution, in the making of which Panama had no voice. This constitution robbed Panama of every vestige of self-government.

"The Hay-Herran Treaty was signed on January 22, 1903, Dr. Herran signing with the authority of the Colombian Government. This called for the payment to Colombia of $10,000,000 in gold and an annual payment of $250,000 to begin nine years after ratification of the Treaty. It was an agreement extravagantly fair to the Government then controlling Panama. But Marroquin and the Bogota politicians first tried to get another ten millions out of the French company for the right to sell its concessions, and then they raised the ante on the United States.

"Roosevelt and Hay stood pat on the original agreement. Then the Colombian dictator convened the Congress—for the first time in five years. It rejected the Hay-Herran Treaty, demanded the ten million bonus from the old Panama company, and planned to foreclose on that company so that Colombia would be in a position to get the forty millions that the Panama company was to get from the United States. Then things began to happen at Panama.

"In the United States the possibility of a revolution in Panama, in the event of the rejection of the Treaty, was a matter of public knowledge as early as August, 1903. The State Department determined to sit tight and await results. The Colombian Government in the meanwhile, it was learned, had been quietly inaugurating diplomatic negotiations with England and Germany, with a view to inducing one of those countries to take over the concessions and build the canal. The Panamans, aided and encouraged by Bunan-Varilla, an officer of the French company, speeded up the revolution.

"Acting on an order from the State Department, the United States commander served notice on the Colombians that they would not be allowed to transport troops across the Isthmus, and the same order was served on the Panamans—this for the purpose of preventing a bloody civil war within the Canal Zone. The Colombians withdrew, Panama quickly organized its *de-facto* government, and proclaimed its independence as a nation. Three days later the Republic of Panama was formally recognized by the United States, a recognition that was followed within a few weeks by similar action on the part of most of the European nations."

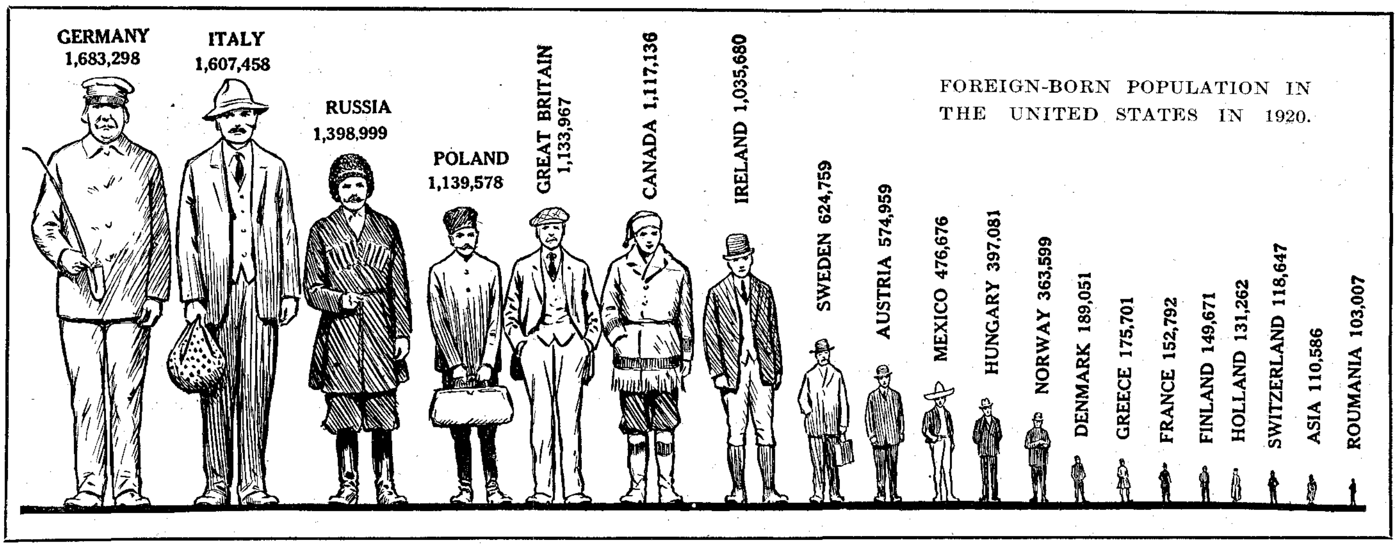

ITS A SHAME THE WAY WE HAVE TREATED THAT LITTLE FELLOW. LETS PAY HIM THAT TRIFLE WE HAVE OWED HIM SO LONG
COLOMBIA
SENATE
Harper

A GREAT CONSCIENCE AWAKENER.

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age.*

Now, after seventeen years, Colombia's mails, goods, passengers, and military forces are entitled to the same privileges as ours in crossing the Isthmus by train or canal. "Whether President Harding, in urging ratification of the Treaty, was concerned about oil or was concerned about justice, he has helped to right a great wrong," maintains the New York *World.* Moreover, as one editor puts it, "friendly relationships is the basis of every successful foreign policy." "The ratification is another illustration of the fact that a moral issue can never be settled until it is settled right," asserts the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and, it concludes:

"Now that the Panama chapter is finished, it is to be hoped that Latin America will esteem this country more highly and that the Administration's hopes of more cordial relations with Central and South American states will be fulfilled. The pressure exerted upon us by Latin-American opinion has by no means been negligible, for Latin America has invariably sympathized with Colombia's complaints of ill-treatment. While the Senators who formed the two-thirds majority in ratifying the Treaty were in many cases moved by different, even contradictory, reasons, the official act of reparation is not to be disparaged and American history will read the better for it."



FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1920.

AN ALIEN ANTIDUMPING BILL

A "3 PER CENT. REMEDY" for our immigration ills, real or fancied, will restrict the admission of aliens from May of this year to June, 1922, to 3 per cent. of the total of each nationality in this country when the Federal census was taken in 1910. As passed by the House, and expected to pass the Senate, the new measure, except for the time limit, is identical with the Johnson Bill passed in the last session of Congress and killed by a pocket-veto of President Wilson. While the editor of the Washington *Herald* believes that the bill will "dispose of the Japanese immigration problem for the time being," since under it only 3,000 Japanese could be admitted, other editors see in the bill an attempt to discriminate against the Jews of Poland and other lands. Moreover, specifically notes the Springfield *Republican*, "the bill is to be passed as an emergency measure, but it has not been made clear that an emergency exists." "There is nothing alarming in the fact that American consuls viséd 606,292 passports during 1920," adds the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Newark *Ledger* declares that "this country has use for all worthy people who wish to make their homes here."

To the charge that the United States is threatened with a flood of immigrants, many of whom are of an undesirable character, the Boston *Globe* challenges with the question, "Who's undesirable?" "The undesirable of one generation is the desirable of the next," maintains *The Globe*, as it points to the Irish, who "were undesirable seventy years ago." On the other hand, we are told, "the Germans, who, prior to 1914, were considered a highly desirable element, came to be regarded by a part of our population as highly undesirable." So, concludes *The Globe*, "the standard of desirability is not a fixt standard in the public mind." The Johnson Bill "contributes nothing to the solution of this problem," asserts the Newark *News*, "as many desirable classes of aliens may be barred, while others who are questionable assets are allowed to enter." Continues this paper:

> "How arbitrary it is is shown by the fact that only 1,482 Belgians and 3,523 natives of France may be admitted as compared with 75,040 Germans, 50,117 Austrians, and 51,974 Russians. With Italy's immigration limited, on this basis, to 40,294, that country can send us fewer than Germany, Austria, or even Russia. No thought is given in the bill to the important question of distribution of aliens or to graduated restriction according to industrial need."

At the present time, points out the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "the preponderance of native-born population is greater than it has been for seventy years, while the foreign-born element represents only 12.97 per cent. of the entire population." The Johnson Bill would "close the haven of refuge which America has been to the opprest," declares the New York *World*, while "it would not solve, but would dodge, the immigration problem." In the opinion of *The World*—

> "That plan would be grossly unfair and impolitic and would not bar undesirables. On the 1913 figures it would shut out thousands of French, Swiss, Dutch, Spanish, and Portuguese, however intelligent and industrious. It would admit all the British, Germans, and Scandinavians likely to apply; but it would bar more than 200,000 Italians."

The bill, however, is strongly supported, and the Brooklyn *Citizen* tells us where this support comes from—

> "It is supported by certain organized-labor men as a means of limiting the labor supply; it is supported generally by what remains of the old Know-Nothing element, on the ground that any pretext of keeping out the foreigner ought to be embraced; and, thirdly, it is supported by what is called the anti-Semitic element, which has begun to make a speciality of hostility to the opprest Hebrews, who may, as so many of their brethren have done in the past, seek homes in this country. It is a disgraceful bill, unworthy of America, and a reproach to the Administration."

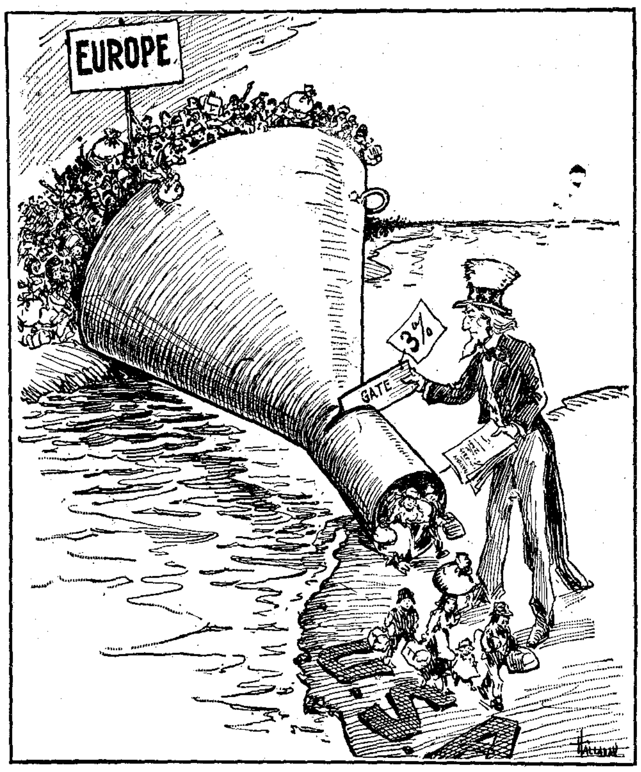
"But the Johnson Bill does not set up a permanent restrictive policy; it is intended merely to protect this country for the next fourteen months from a horde of Europe's most objectionable classes," argues the Baltimore *Sun*; "we have troubles enough of our own, without importing new ones from Europe's slums." "It is a severe measure," admits the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "but it commends itself to a country threatened by the influx of a swarm of undesirables." "For the most part, they come for gain only, with no thought of assuming the responsibilities of citizenship," asserts the Buffalo *News*, and for this reason, thinks the Dayton *News*, "we must watch our future more carefully than we have guarded our past." As the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* reviews the immigration situation:

> "The present alien rush is almost entirely speculative. Times are hard, taxes are heavy, and food is high in Europe; Europeans want to get away to greener fields. They are leaving their native lands at a time when these lands need them most and looking for a soft berth in America. Slackers in their own lands and deserters of their homes in the hour of need, they come to America to dodge their war-debts and responsibilities and acquire fortune for themselves in the New World.
>
> "Immigration of this character, even if we were in need of the labor, which we are not, would be a permanent damage to the nation. It is of the class that skims the cream of America and carries it back to the old country, once the supply decreases."

The selection of 355,461 immigrants, under the proposed law, would permit the larger countries to send the following percentages, we are told:

Germany	21.1	Scandinavia	10.5
Russia and Finland	14.6	France	1.0
Austria-Hungary	14.1	Greece	.9
United Kingdom	21.7	Spain	.2
Italy	11.3	Other	4.6

Probably 1,000,000 immigrants will have arrived during the year ending June 30, estimates Representative Johnson, of Washington, who sponsored the bill. "Of these hordes of newcomers, but 2.8 per cent. intend or intended going to farms," avers the Seattle *Times*, while the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* tells us that immigrants "are coming more rapidly than employment can be found for them, thus accentuating an unemployment problem, already serious enough." As the Washington *Post* puts the case of those who favor the bill:



THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE IT.

—Hallahan in the Providence *Evening Bulletin.*

"There are two sound reasons why immigration should be checked at this time. The first is that there is coming into this country now a flood of undesirables inoculated with the virus of Bolshevism and Communism. The second is that measures should be taken to prevent further overcrowding of the labor market. As to the first, there should be established at foreign ports a system of inspection and selection, so that only those who are in sympathy with the American Government and American institutions would be permitted to land upon these shores. Those who seek to incite revolution should not be allowed to sail for the United States.

"Referring to the second reason, it is well known that some 4,000,000 persons are out of employment in the United States at present, and that the number is increasing each month. Every immigrant arriving here becomes a potential competitor of these 4,000,000 individuals. Until the expected resumption of business arrives, the number of idle persons will continue to increase, so that immigration merely adds to the unfavorable conditions which prevail and makes work scarcer. Congress now is engaged in the enactment of emergency legislation to protect commerce and industry by preventing the dumping of foreign goods upon the American market, but the opponents of the immigration bill would deny like protection to the working-people and would permit the dumping of foreign labor in unlimited quantities upon the American market.

"Certain European countries are encouraging the departure of undesirables to America. Those countries are taking advantage of the neglect of the United States to guard its people from a stream of impurity. Why should this nation become a dumping-ground of human material any more than a dumping-ground of cheap-labor goods?"

As a permanent solution of our immigration problems, the restrictive measures now contemplated are "utterly inadequate," thinks the Baltimore *News*, "but fourteen months will at least afford time to observe the working of the principle involved." "When the situation changes, as it is expected to change in no great while, the law can be changed to suit," we are told by the Washington *Star*. But, warns the Boston *Herald:*

"The duty of the hour is to keep out whatever would tend to degrade the character of our national life or impair the strength of our republican institutions. America must not be made a lazaretto, either physical or moral. Americanism must not be either adulterated or diluted by admixture with ingredients whose very nature it is to irritate the body politic and cause at least its deterioration, if not its ultimate destruction. The principle of self-preservation protests. That is not selfishness. It is the guarding of that which is good against the assault of that which would injure it. Judicious restriction of immigration is simply American self-protection."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE history of the League of Nations will be a scrap-book.—*Washington Post.*

ONE way to avoid criticism is to appoint the critic ambassador.—*Dallas News.*

THOSE proposed bachelor taxes have a "thou-shalt-knot" implication. —*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IRELAND thinks the double cross in Britain's flag most appropriate.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

GERMANY is finding out that those who break peace risk being broken by it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

COLOMBIA gets her treaty at last—but Colonel Roosevelt got the canal —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

GERMANY'S horde used to be after France, now France is after Germany's hoard.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

BUT, then, are you quite sure that you understand Mr. Harding's theory of international relativity?—*Dallas News.*

THERE is something touching about the courtesy of Viviani's visit to this country.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

WHEN our country enacts it, it's a protective tariff; when a foreign country adopts it, it's a tariff war.—*Dallas News.*

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON proposes that we abolish the inevitable. Shucks, haven't we prohibited it?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

WHEN England meditates concerning her far-flung empire, she doubtless wishes that portions of it had been flung a little farther.—*San Diego Tribune.*

WE envy Einstein. How good it would be to know so much about something that nobody could argue with you about it.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

IT is interesting to know that there are 13,703,987 alien-born persons resident in the United States, but what Americans want to know is how many hyphens are included in the lot.—*New York Herald.*

EX-KAISER KARL went out on a home run.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IT is now settled that Charles was the pest in Budapest.—*Washington Post.*

WAR does not pay but it makes everybody pay.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IF Charlie Chaplin's bride is wise, she'll cook no big, soft lemon pies.—*Washington Post.*

THE nations seem more inclined to plant than to bury hatchets.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE only banks that amount to anything in Russia now are the mountebanks.—*Washington Post.*

THIS is the time to put emphasis on the "dig" in the dignity of labor.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IRELAND still insists that the concert of nations is incomplete without the harp.—*Washington Post.*

GERMANY is evidently more inclined to keep her money than her obligations.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

INDICATIONS are that this will be an excellent year for the raising of everything except wages.—*Pasadena Post.*

ANOTHER argument in favor of everlasting peace is that it would give us time to finish paying for the war.—*Fresno Republican.*

ABOUT all that Harding has to do is to satisfy the farmers, the labor-unions, the business men, and a few other classes.—*Los Angeles Times.*

TWICE the world has been free of racial hatred: when Adam was a young fellow, and when Noah came out of the Ark.—*Pueblo Star Journal.*

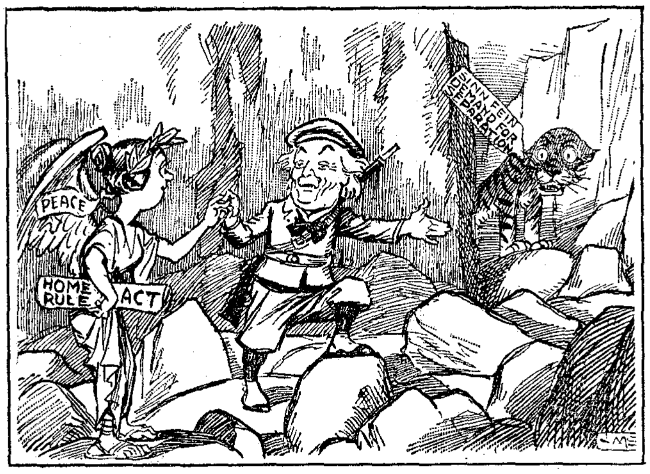
OPEN air, open door, open shop, open covenants, and open minds are all desirable, but the country is suffering still from open mouths.—*Wall Street Journal.*

HOOVER writes about "What Peace Has Done for Europe." If what they have over there be peace, we prefer our state of war.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

GETTING HOME RULE UNDER WAY

"HOME RULE AT LAST, but too late!" is the remark of some apprehensive observers on the opening operations of the new act, which consist in the elections to create northern and southern Parliaments, due to take place about the middle of May. Their rather desponding tone is suggested by the blunt statement of Sinn-Fein newspapers that "if Ireland could be worse off, the elections will make her so," while among the Ulster press, much concern is felt lest voters of Sinn-Fein inclination in the North will, with the aid of the Labor and Socialist parties, seek "to destroy or render the northern Parliament unworkable," and so give Sinn Fein "sway over all Ireland." Irish dispatches further advise us that even the warmest supporters of Lloyd George among the southern Irish Unionists are pleading for delay. However, a rampant champion of Nationalism, the Dublin *Freeman's Journal*, admits the country must prepare "for a general election in May, and the Crown Colony after." But it declares:


PEACE
HOME RULE
ACT
SINN FEIN DEMAND FOR SEPARATION
M

AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY.

—*News of the World* (London).

"We do not believe that a single acceptor of the Partition-and-Plunder Act, or a single admirer of Black-and-Tanism, will be elected outside the six-county area. These are the only issues that the election can have for any stripe of Nationalist.

"There is no alternative standard ground on which even the most moderate Nationalist could stand. The election and the decision are already over in twenty-six Irish counties. Within the other six, Nationalist and Sinn Fein are trying to arrange a truce that will enable them to cooperate, without sacrifice of their respective rights and opinions, in resistance to the Partitionists. Such a truce ought to be feasible. The Proportional-Representation Act enables the thing to be done without loss to either side."

The Irish Bulletin, official organ of the Dail Eireann, the Sinn-Fein Parliament, avers that the Home-Rule Act gives the veto power to the British minority in the North, and claims that Ireland as a whole is 80 per cent. Sinn Fein and 20 per cent. Unionist, as shown in the last local elections, and that even the six-county area of Ulster is 35 per cent. Sinn Fein. So it calculates that the minority possessing veto power is only 13 per cent. of the total, and adds:

"There are no organic links provided between the two fragments. They are not, like either the cantons of Switzerland or the States of the United States, federated together under a central parliament possessing major powers in government, finance, trade, and defense, thus maintaining a strong, effective national unity. The nominal link called the Council of Ireland is a sham. It is exhorted to consider anything it likes in vacuo, but its actual functions are infinitesimal. Even in these matters, as in its academic debates, it faces a permanent deadlock, being composed of an equal number from northern and southern Ireland in spite of the enormous disparity in population."

Furthermore, *The Irish Bulletin* charges that the powers over trade and commerce have been reserved by England, so that the population instead of making a gain "as in no other white country in the world" must diminish because of emigration, and it points out that England will collect 94 per cent. of the Irish taxation, including that which is a large factor in the cost of living. A Galway County newspaper, the Tuam *Herald*, adopts a tone of constructive criticism of the Government, and says that in the present political crisis, "brought about by the Government's ineptitude, knowing the temper of the Irish people to be what it is," it would be prudent to "wait a little and allow some of the forces of sense and moderation a chance to do some good," and it adds:

"The Government by unwisely and stupidly trying to force this act in its present form upon an unwilling people will be adding to their troubles of administration, and by partitioning the great administrative departments and separating their staffs into northern and southern sections will be undermining their efficiency and utility and adding immensely to the cost of running them. Besides, by taking this perverse course they will be adding immensely to the ultimate difficulties of a settlement which alone will work, that is, one in which on equal grounds North and South will participate. The suspension of the administrative changes until the new parliaments come into operation and set about their work won't cause any public inconvenience, but, on the contrary, incalculably ease the difficulties of the situation and tend in the end to ease the way and facilitate a settlement. If, however, the big wall of partition, administrative and official, is once set up it will be very hard to knock it down, particularly when behind it will be encamped a lot of new-made officials and place-holders whose posts have been created by the arrangement and who are the only really moving force behind the present ill-advised movement. It is they who are forcing on the work of partition. The business men of Ulster, and particularly those of Belfast, do not want it. They do not want to be cut off from the South, nor do the people of the South want to be separated from the North, but the Government, ill-informed and ill-advised, is being egged on to this disastrous course by the prospective office-seekers and potential place-hunters who are now working double shifts, toiling and intriguing with all their might and main, to get their snug posts and let their country go to the dogs. Let the Government in their own interests cease paying any heed to these harpies and let them instead look to the interests of the Irish people."

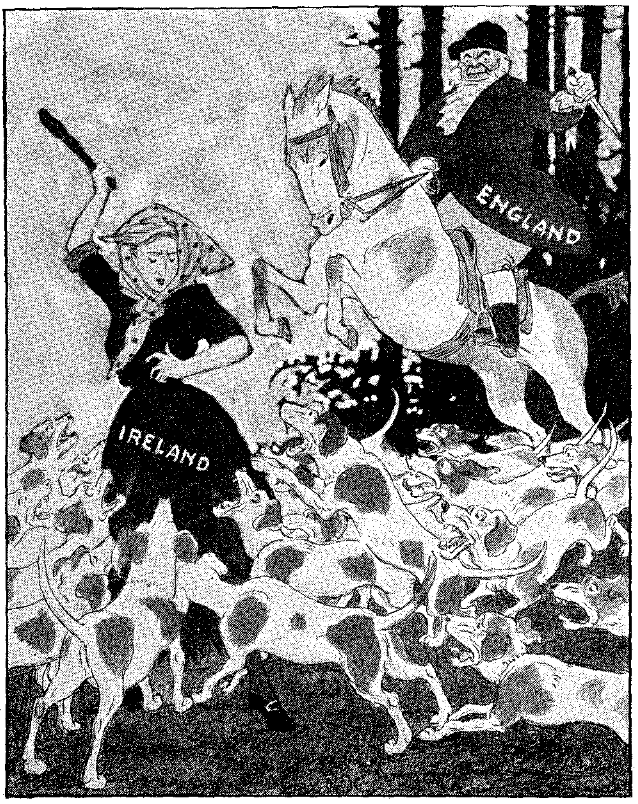
Among Ulster newspapers the Belfast *Weekly News* deplores the recalcitrancy of the Nationalists, and recalls that when Sir James Craig was appointed leader of the Ulster Unionists he invited the Nationalists to cooperate with the Loyalists in the working of the new act, and he assured them they would receive the utmost consideration from the majority. This weekly tells us further:

"That was a plain invitation to accept the principle of partition, and there were some in the Loyalist ranks who believed that it would be accepted. They recalled the fact that in a bygone day Mr. Devlin himself had accepted this principle, and they were sanguine enough to believe that the so-called Constitutional Nationalists of Ulster would prefer a northern Parliament to the rule of the Sinn-Fein gunmen. That belief has now been shattered, for Mr. Devlin in plain words has announced the decision of the Ulster Nationalists. Speaking at Ballycran, County Down, he told his audience that the Ulster Parliament would not be a solution of the Irish problem, and that the highest service to Ireland would be to make it impossible. You and I, he added, must contribute our share to bring it to a termination at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Devlin's pronouncement has since then been confirmed by the Nationalist Conference in Belfast, and the decisions taken amount to a declaration of war against the new Ulster Parliament. The Conference decided not to recognize the coming parliament, but at the same time to put up candidates pledged to a policy of abstention."

This means, according to the Belfast *Weekly News*, that the Nationalists, with the assistance of the Laborites and the Socialists, are out to kill or cripple the northern Parliament, and if they succeed in either attempt "it will mean that Sinn Fein will hold sway over all Ireland." Properly to understand the significance of this statement, we are asked to remember that:

"It is difficult to get any adequate idea of the conditions that prevail in those parts of the country that are under Sinn-Fein rule, for where it suits their purpose the policy of silence is rigidly enforced by the Republican gangs. These men profess to be working for the good of the country, but their policy is one of destruction, and each day brings its record of attacks on trains and the almost indiscriminate wrecking of roads, bridges, and buildings. Take, for instance, the outrages perpetrated in Donegal that led to the closing of railway lines in that county, or the more recent occurrences in County Cork, where railways were torn up and bridges destroyed, with the result that large areas of country are now practically isolated. All over the South, and to a lesser extent in the North, the Sinn-Feiners have been carrying out a campaign for the destruction of roads and bridges, heedless of the fact that the loss and suffering will fall, not on the Government or the forces of the Crown, but on the people of the localities affected. In many districts of the country fairs and markets have been closed down owing to the attacks on troops and police and the blowing up of roads and bridges, while the burning of houses has resulted in the destruction of a vast amount of valuable property. So far as material interests are concerned, the Sinn-Fein policy is one of destruction."

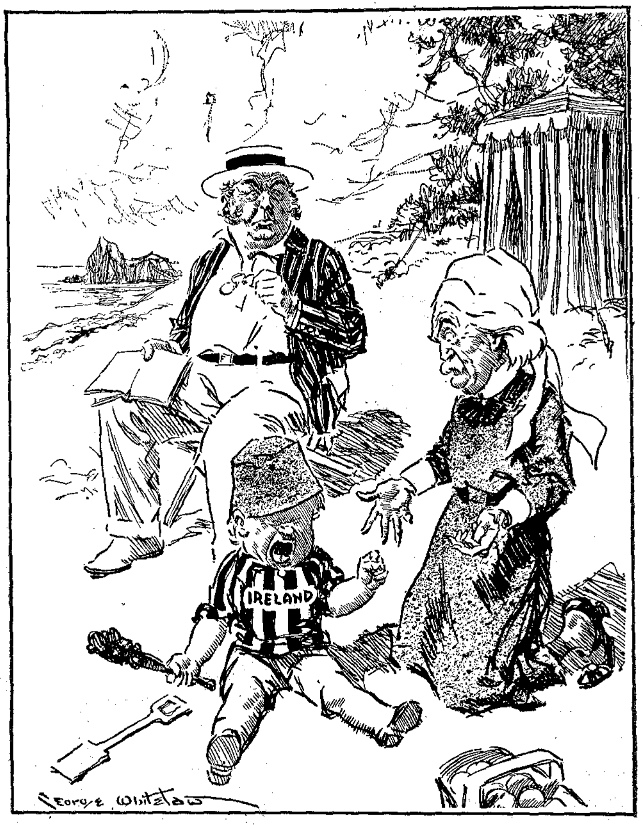
Another northern Unionist journal, the Belfast *Northern Whig*, adverts to a statement of Mr. Lloyd George about the utter lack of moral courage and moral responsibility in those who should be the leaders of Irish opinion, and about the systematic use of falsehood as a political weapon, which leads this influential organ to observe:



A LITTLE GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

"England in at the Death."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE PROBLEM.

JOHN BULL—"For Heaven's sake, give that infant what he wants."
NURSE DAVID—"I would if I only knew what it was!"

—*The Passing Show* (London).

"The whole atmosphere of Nationalist Ireland is poisoned by lying. The people are fed on distortions of fact by their press and live in a world remote from reality—unfortunately not only in a world of illusion but of very ugly, hateful, and un-Christian illusions. And there is no man among them who is able or willing to take the responsibility of disillusioning them or of telling them the truth. It has always been the same. The curse of Irish Nationalism has always been that it has never had leaders who were prepared to go against the stream, to tell unpalatable truths, or to do anything but shout with the largest crowd, even when they knew that crowd to be wrong. To-day there are many in southern Ireland who know that their country is running headlong upon destruction, but there is apparently not one among them who has the courage to declare this openly and rally the forces making for peace."

Meanwhile, the Irish Dominion League, of which Sir Horace Plunkett is president, is reported in London dispatches to have drawn up a plan of Irish government as an alternative to the demand for a republic. This plan will be submitted to the Prime Minister, and is said to advocate that the British Government offer Ireland "full Dominion status." We read:

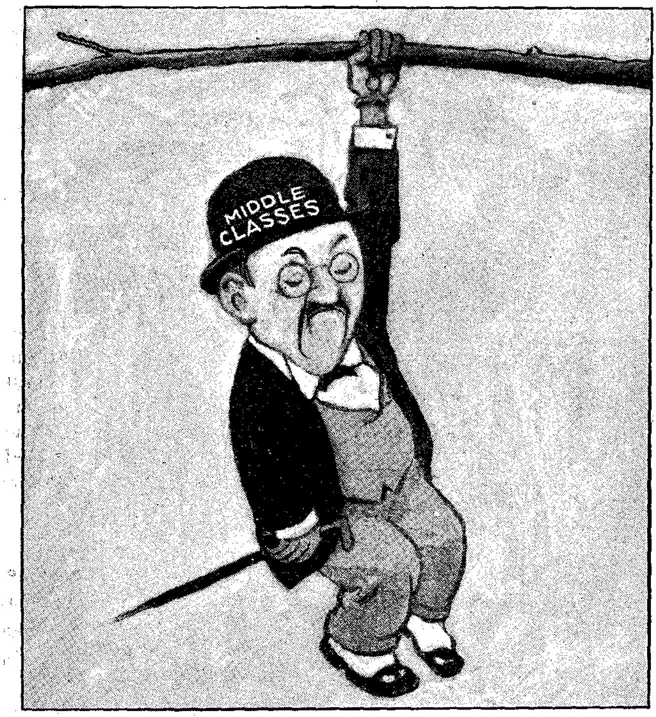
"The basis suggested is that the Ulster Unionists should be asked, without abandoning the powers assured to them under the Government of Ireland Act of 1920, to join with their fellow countrymen in an assembly with the aim of keeping Ireland contentedly in the British commonwealth, and that those entitled to speak for the majority of the Irish people should be asked to abandon separation for the sake of Irish unity.

"Any such offer should be subject to only two conditions—first, that an agreement between Britain and Ireland in regard to defense and foreign relations shall be reached, and secondly, that northeast Ulster must not be compelled to accept for itself the above form of government if it prefers to enjoy the position given to it by the act of 1920.

"It is proposed that a meeting representing all Ireland shall be held to discuss a settlement upon this basis. If both Irish parties are ready to attend, the delegates would be appointed to confer with the Government upon the cessation of hostilities."

WHY THE MIDDLE CLASSES DO NOT COUNT

HELPLESS VICTIMS between capital on top and insurgent labor below, the middle classes, it is rumored from time to time, are going to take a leaf out of the book of their oppressors and organize themselves to fight. This report has become more frequent in England since war-conditions there, as in every other country, hit the middle class apparently hardest of all. In many cases the English press find the standard of living of the middle class family is "necessarily lower than that of the well-paid workingman." But any idea that the middle classes can be organized into a union, or unions, is the product of "wild fancies" according to the Liberal Manchester *Guardian*, which says that "when the middle classes can contemplate a rise of sixpence in the rates with the comparative equanimity with which manual workers endure the prospect of unemployment owing to a strike in which they have no concern, then we shall believe that the middle classes are capable of playing their part in the game of fighting for your own hand." The remark of *The Guardian* is elicited by the attempted strike of nine electrical engineers in the suburb of Ilford, which is described as the "very citadel of middle-class strength," and we read:



THE GIANT SLOTH.

—*London Opinion.*

"In no suburb of the world could the slumbering giants of the black coat and the white collar rouse themselves to greater effect against the tyranny of their oppressors. Nine of them, in fact, greatly daring, roused themselves and plunged Ilford into darkness. For they were highly trained electrical engineers, and some of them, it was said, earned over £500 a year. The sequel explains why it is that the middle class, as a class, simply does not count. For the nine engineers were supported only by manual workers, and are opposed apparently by the vast majority of the middle-class residents. Community of class counts for nothing with the shopkeepers and clerks of Ilford, nor probably of anywhere else. It counted for nothing that the nine engineers were on strike for the honoring of an agreement. What counted was the fear that the rates would go up."

In the London *Outlook* Mr. E. T. Raymond ascribes the failure, chiefly the political failure, of the middle class, to a lack of unity that is caused by a "special proneness to illusion which the uncharitable call snobbishness," and he observes:

"May I suggest that anybody can sneer, with impunity, at the middle class, and even win a laugh in so doing from almost any member of the middle class, merely because hardly any man or woman conceives of himself as belonging to that class? Are you dull and fairly well-to-do, or rather in receipt of a fair annual income? Then you persuade yourself that you belong to the upper order, on the ground, among other things, that A, who was also a solicitor like yourself, and a much less well-bred man, is now a Peer of the Realm. Are you penniless but relatively bright? Then you claim to be a free Bohemian, to belong to no class, but to be superior to all, your highest superiority being asserted *vis-à-vis* the middle class. The only people, in short, who do take some sort of pride in being middle class are exactly those who, by any reasonable reckoning, no longer belong to it, namely, the very small shopkeepers and that type of 'brain-worker' whose mental drudgery is really far more brutish than the toil of a street-sweeper."

The surest way to the heart of the superior middle-class man, we are told, is to pretend that he is not middle class. "This fact is illustrated in the popularity of *Punch*," which "aims straight at the heart of the better kind of villa resident in town and country." But *Punch* succeeds by "assuming that he hunts every season with the Pytchley, possesses his villa on the Mediterranean, and has the run of every country-house, deer forest, and grouse-moor in Britain." Indeed—

"For *Punch* to admit cognizance of a race that has a use for the napkin-rings which so puzzled the late Duke of Devonshire would be fatal to its power over the very classes that do use napkin-rings. For the statistics of napkin-rings sold make it quite certain that vast numbers of the middle classes must use the same napkins twice; napkins are not used at all by the masses. Yet it is pretty certain that a sneer at the expense of such highly reasonable economy in laundry would win the loudest laugh from a middle-class man or woman. The boxes might not see the joke, or think it stupid; the dress circle would roar its sides out. It is, I think, this singular belief of middle class men (and especially of middle-class women) that they are not middle class that has most to do with the failure and decline of a once great institution."

A lack of property, adds this observer, is another trait of the middle class, which no longer includes the most virile elements in industry and commerce, no longer retains men of real substance in the sense of continuing and self-propagating wealth, and is chiefly composed of professional or employed persons, with such small shopkeepers who may best be described as "agents without the security of employees—I mean that dismal class of people who have to take what the great syndicates offer them on the great syndicates' own terms as to profit and selling price." It is noted, nevertheless, that the aggregate wealth of the middle class is still large, but the wealth of its individual members is comparatively small, "precariously enjoyed, and incapable of effective enlargement." A successful barrister doctor, architect, accountant, author, artist, dentist, insurance, or banking official may make an excellent income during his working years, we are told, but the moment he dies, or is disabled, his income dies with him, and—

"There is a sale of the desirable family residence, the superior modern furniture, the two-horse-power runabout car, and so forth; and it is well if his dependents escape actual privation.

"In other words there is no necessary continuity in the prosperity of the middle class as it is now understood. It is a class without the security which attaches to property, and to property alone. The children of professional men and employed persons, of course, have their chance, of which they largely avail themselves, of making good their position in the class in which they were born. But there is no guaranty of the sort that used to obtain when property was more widely distributed. There is no capacity of 'carrying on' when the bread-winner is removed. The middle class lives from hand to mouth; the fact that the hand is often lavish and the mouth both dainty and well supplied does not affect the main truth. It is in the main a class without real property; it is a class without business acumen; it is a class, above all, with ideas far beyond its means.

"It infers, under the influence of the illusion fostered by the extensive migrations from the middle to the upper class, that it is economically nearer to the upper class than the lower. In the meantime, to its undoing, it adopts the point of view, besides the manners and tastes, of its social superiors."

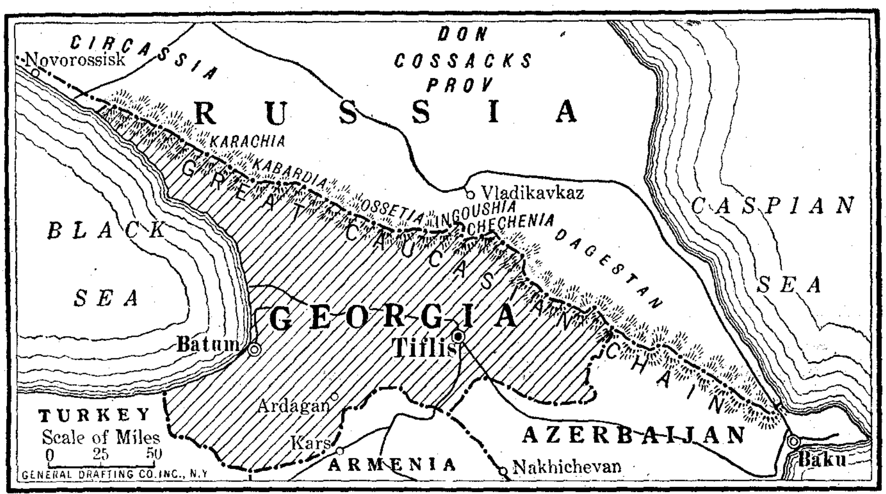
SOVIETIZED GEORGIA

DESPITE THE HOPES of many European observers that the Caucasian Republic of Georgia would be able to resist Bolshevik infection, it has succumbed, we are told, and what is more the Sovietizing of Georgia means, according to *L'Europe Nouvelle* (Paris), the arrival of "a radical change in the general situation in the Caucasus." The entire isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian is now in the "hands of Moscow," and tho Armenia lately announced the fall of the Soviet régime, according to this weekly, this set-back is only temporary. Thus Russia becomes the next-door neighbor of Turkey. This status might have been the source of complications in affairs between the two countries, it is noted, when we recall that by the peace of Brest-Litovsk the regions of Kars, Ardaghan, and Batoum were assigned to Turkey. To forestall such an eventuality there intervenes the new Russian-Turkish accord of March 16, which "annuls preceding treaties and settles points in litigation to the satisfaction of the two contracting parties."

One of the clauses of this treaty cedes the port of Batoum to Georgia, which means that "Red" Russia becomes master of the Bakou-Batoum pipe-line and consequently of the petroleum-carrying industry of the Caucasus. By way of balance, Turkey keeps the regions of Ardaghan and Kars. Then, too, we are told that the new treaty also settles the disposal of Nakhitchevan, which for a long time was the source of misunderstanding between Turkey and Azerbaijan. Under the new treaty, this region is allotted a large share of autonomy under the protectorate of Azerbaijan. We read then:

> "Once the Soviet Government had secured a foothold in Azerbaijan and in Armenia, the downfall of the young and frail state of Georgia was only a question of time. It surprized nobody. On the contrary, Georgia offered a resistance to the power of Moscow that seemed almost paradoxical in its strength. As a matter of fact, Georgia was, as it were, bathed on all sides with the waves of Bolshevism. In the north there were the Sovietized Caucasian tribes; in the south and east were the frontiers of Armenia and Azerbaijan, which, tho normally independent, were under the thumb of Moscow. In the west Georgia was slap against Turkey, the Turkey of Mustafa Kemal, friend and ally of the 'Reds.'
>
> "Yet Georgia succeeded in resisting the joint efforts of her neighbors for so long a period merely because of certain peculiarities of the people, which are little known, and which should have interest for us because they throw a certain light on the situation in the states of the Caucasus, which has been frequently misrepresented in the press here and there. In the first place, it should be set down that the influence of the Soviets over the mountaineers of the southern Caucasus was fairly illusory until lately. The people of these regions are descendants of the same warriors whom it took Czarist Russia fifty years (1816–64) to reduce.
>
> "It is more than certain that they did not yield readily to the conquering advance of the 'Reds,' considering the fact that they have their horses and know so well the sparse lines of communication in the chain of the great Caucasus. Incidentally, this is a reason for giving a certain amount of credit to the reports we hear from time to time that they are rising up in rebellion against the powers of Moscow. In order to win them to the cause of Bolshevism and to gain the confidence which makes their geographical situation so precious, the Soviet commissaries went so far as to oblige them by creating two new republics, namely, Daghestan and the Republic of Mountaineers. The latter contains Tchetcheni, Ingouchetie, Ossettie, Kaberdie, Karatchai."

On the other hand, it is pointed out that, in spite of the fact that Azerbaijan and Armenia were Sovietized and that Mustafa Kemal and the "Reds" concluded an agreement, it has always been difficult for the Moscow commissaries to obtain observance at the same time of the same instructions by these various states, and we are told that:



THE BOLSHEVIK RING AROUND THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA,

Which succumbed to the Soviet system because all its neighbors were under the control of Moscow, now dominating "the entire isthmus between the Black Sea and the Caspian."

> "Such a condition of external affairs caused domestic upsets, and this is one reason why Georgia was able to keep up her resistance to the 'Reds' for so long a time. But Georgia came to see that her days were numbered in case a mutual agreement, more or less stable, should be concluded by her various neighbors for offensive purposes, and above all if Moscow should lend them aid, both material and moral. This fate became the more plainly inevitable because Georgia was going through the gravest kind of an economic crisis, and Azerbaijan controlled all her resources of naphtha through Bakou and the gigantic pipe-line connecting Tiflis and Batoum."

A CHINESE TIP TO JAPAN—While some sections of the Japanese press may resent the idea that a Chinese journal should venture a word of counsel to Japan, nevertheless, when given in a helpful spirit it may do them some good. A case in point is the suggestions of the Chinese newspaper *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* on American-Japanese relations, especially in the "economic war" between the two nations that is to be fought out on the Pacific. China's interest in the matter is based on the fact that both these Great Powers have "found in China unlimited opportunities for the expansion of trade," and—

> "Altho the superiority of the American Navy over Japan's is undisputed, there is not the slightest indication on the part of America of any desire to enter into an armed conflict with Japan. All that America wants in her China policy is the maintenance of the 'open-door' and 'equal-opportunity' doctrines, while all that China seeks from Japan is fair play as an alternative to coercive dealings in defiance of China's sovereign rights. Nothing is further from the Chinese mind than the intention of excluding the Japanese from the Chinese market. But if the Japanese should persist in their oppressive tactics by creating here and there spheres of exclusive influence and by indulging in sinister designs in order to become China's dictator, she naturally antagonizes the Chinese people, and when the United States finds that her cherished 'open-door' policy has been wilfully violated, her own citizens can not help becoming also highly irritated.
>
> "We look to the more cultured Japanese people for a thorough reformation of Japan's China policy, because for various reasons the Japanese traders will even thrive better than their Western competitors when the door of the Chinese market is kept wide open and equal opportunities are made accessible to all. The Chinese people have indeed a debt of gratitude to pay to the Harding Administration now that President Harding has so emphatically confirmed America's attitude toward the Chinese situation; we should be particularly thankful in view of the moral effect that the timely pronouncement will have on unbiased Japanese minds."

TURCO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

A NEW DEPARTURE for Japan is the appointment of a High Commissioner at Constantinople in the person of Mr. Sadatsuchi Uchida, formerly Japan's Minister at Stockholm, and the fact that his mission is not a temporary one decides the semi-official Paris *Temps* to infer that it is Japan's intention to fix an embassy at Constantinople as soon as peace is officially established between Turkey and the Allies. Then the High Commissioner will become ambassador, and this well-informed Paris daily avers that those who know the prudence and the tenacity of Japanese diplomacy do not for an instant think that he will be a mere figurehead. He will be not only an observer in this capital of the Near East, where Japan has never before had any diplomatic representative, but he will be a pioneer, because Japan desires to conclude a commercial treaty with Turkey, and we read:

"He will pursue a certain policy, of course, because Japan is interested in the independence of Turkey and naturally has no pretensions to Turkish territory. Altho we do not know the circumstances in which the Japanese Government decided to send a representative to follow the course we have outlined, we may well consider that Japan did not take action without having notified her ally, England. Moreover, Japan wishes to keep an eye on Russia, where the Soviet Government is taking up the tradition of the czars, and looking longingly toward Constantinople.

"By installing a diplomatic envoy in the capital of the Sultan, and by appearing to the Turks as the defender of their independence, Japan reminds everybody that with its 77,000,000 of population, with its army intact and its constantly growing fleet, it is the greatest power of Asia. Unless we are in error, it is pursuing the policy that has already led it to conclude an agreement with the Emir of Afghanistan. What is more, the Treaty of Sèvres provided that Japan would have a delegate on the Straits Commission, empowered with two votes, even as England, France, and Italy. It will be recalled also that the United States was to have two votes on this Commission 'from the time it wished to participate, in case it should wish to participate'; and that the same treatment was promised Russia 'if it became, and on the day it became, a member of the League of Nations.' Turkey, like Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria, was to have only one vote."

The arrival of the Japanese High Commissioner may prove to be a real advantage for Turkey, in the view of *Le Temps*, which admits that the independence and the future frontiers of the Sultan's state depend not so much on diplomatic conversations at Constantinople as on the shot and shell exchanged between the Nationalist Army of Angora and the army of King Constantine. But if the Greeks are finally vanquished, it is predicted that diplomatic arrangements will be helpful to the Turks toward a complete exploitation of their victory. As to the accord concluded at London between Italy and the Turkish Government of Angora, this Paris daily remarks:

"It will be noticed with interest that 'the Royal Government of Italy promises to support efficaciously among its Allies all the demands of the Turkish delegation touching on the Treaty of Peace and especially on the restitution of Smyrna and Thrace to Turkey.' Thanks to so specific a stipulation, whatever influence Italy may exert will evidently be exerted for the benefit of the Turks in the final settlement."

Le Temps severely questions how the Government of King Constantine can cite the Treaty of Sèvres in support of war upon the Turks, while his general staff at the same time violates the Treaty in order to strengthen the left wing of his army more easily and so recommence the march on Angora more expeditiously. Either Greece must consider that the Treaty gives it certain rights, declares this journal, and therefore that it forbids military use of the Straits, or it considers the Treaty a dead letter. In this case, Greece practically concedes that "her expedition into Asia Minor, being founded on no just ground, constitutes a simple armed attempt to get possession of the belongings of another," and we read:

"We shall be rejoiced if these questions are examined in the light of the Italo-Turk agreement and the arrival of the Japanese High Commissioner. A prolonged conflagration in Asia Minor might be the cause of irreparable misfortunes in the Balkans as well as in the direction of India. As the Italian Government realized in treating with the Nationalist Turks, and as the French public has always felt, there can be peace in the Near East only when Greece finds herself forced to renounce Smyrna and Adrianople, which are possessions impossible to hold, and conquests which ruin the conqueror—as the expedition into Sicily, that episode of a war in which a great statesman engaged toward the close of his régime and ruined the power of ancient Athens." [Alcibiades.]

DISARMAMENT IMPETUS IN JAPAN

THE CRY FOR DISARMAMENT is beginning to penetrate "even Japan," it is noted by those who are imprest with the continuous reference to the subject in various Japanese newspapers of importance. Even some politicians have taken it up, altho at the loss of a certain amount of their popularity, we are told. *The Japan Magazine* (Tokyo) is sufficiently moved by the views of Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, as set down in the Japanese *Taikwan*, to condense them for the benefit of readers of English, and it emphasizes the fact that this distinguished elder statesman is "not prepared to favor unconditional disarmament so heartily as other advocates seem to do, but bases his hope that Japan will adopt this policy upon the supposition that England and America will lead the way, as the two nations most vitally concerned." Before the war there were eight Great Powers, the Marquis Okuma reminds us, and three of them were naval Powers—England, Germany, and America. Germany, Austria, and Russia are now in "a desperate or at least struggling position," and the two great naval nations are England and America. If the world sincerely desires peace let the strongest nations make the first move, the Marquis suggests, for if the weaker nations were to initiate such a movement it would be "tantamount to unconditional surrender," and he continues:

"To be sure the weaker nation can use its armaments only as a threat, but being so weak it can not disregard armaments altogether. The nation which has greater defenses can not demand that the weaker nation disarm first. If the strong have no aggressive designs, they do not need so powerful a fleet for defense merely. That Japan and Italy have no aggressive designs is proved by the weakness of their respective fleets. To be sure, Japan's 8-8 program may sound big, but compared with England and America, it is not even one-half as large. Hence, Japan has only the minimum, and can not begin to reduce. By all means let England and America begin. That will be the one short method of securing world-peace, and Japan will delightedly welcome such an arrangement.

"No one can deny the fact that the world is spending immense sums on armaments and is feeling severe financial embarrassment on account of this enormous expenditure. At a time when the nations are suffering serious financial depression after a war extending through nearly five consecutive years, and when provision for the national defense can hardly be made even with the utmost effort, how does Japan feel about this matter? We are, indeed, not strong either financially or economically, yet we can not neglect our national defenses even for a day, since we are as dependent upon these for existence as a bird upon beak and spurs or an animal upon teeth and claws. . . . . . .

"If the Great Powers could mutually agree to reduce their armies and navies it would, indeed, be a blessed thing for Japan as well as for this war-weary world. Merely from the financial relief alone, Japan would sing for joy. And, in closing, I would repeat once more that, as the usual order of procedure is for aggression to come from the stronger upon the weaker, we are looking for America and England to set our hearts at ease by taking the initiative in disarmament and giving a good example to the world in this regard. As the first gleam of light I look to see England and America negotiate this question successfully, after which I trust France, Japan, and Italy will follow suit."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CRIME AND THE MOVIES

EFFORTS TO PROHIBIT the exploitation of acts of violence and criminality by means of the motion-picture are approved as essentially in accord with scientific procedure by Dr. A. T. Poffenberger, of Columbia University, New York City, writing in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York). He points out that the classes most likely to be influenced—children and the mentally weak—differ from the ordinary adult in their greater suggestibility. He admits that prohibitions and censorships of any sort are distasteful to the American people, except where the general welfare is at stake. Accusations against the motion-picture must, therefore, be carefully investigated; and the present time, when attention is being centered upon the means of crime-prevention, seems an appropriate one. He goes on:

"The question is a psychological one, and concerns the effects of motion-picture experience upon the mind of the young person. The average adult can not interpret the reactions of a child in terms of his own reactions, because there are fundamental differences between the two. A knowledge of child psychology is needed to understand what the motion-picture means to the child.

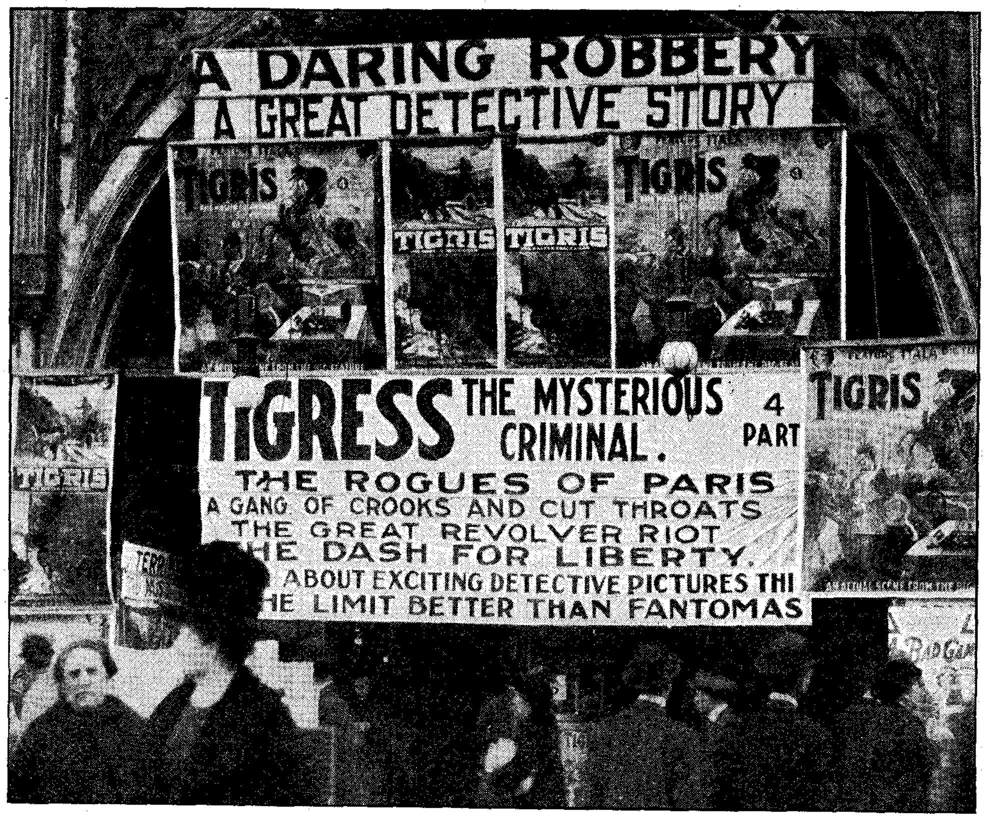
"Rightly used, the motion-picture is indeed one of the most powerful educational forces of the twentieth century. But wrongly used and not carefully guarded, it might easily become a training-school for anti-Americanism, immorality, and disregard for law — a condition in which each individual is a law unto himself. We have therefore, in a sense, to meet an emergency.

"In a consideration of the young, we must not fail to include that great class of unfortunates designated as the mentally deficient. The problem of the mentally retarded individual is essentially the same as that of the normal person of younger years. This type of individual is at large, and must be protected from evil suggestions and from too complex an environment. Such persons, when the higher forms of control which they lack are supplied by guardians or are made unnecessary by simplified living conditions, may well become useful and self-supporting members of society. Without this control, they constitute a real danger.

"What, then, are the mental characteristics of these two groups, children and mentally deficient adults, which mark them off from normal adults?

"One respect in which they differ from the adult is in suggestibility; another is the lack of ability to foresee and to weigh the consequences for self and others of different kinds of behavior; another is the lack of capacity and willingness to exercise self-restraint; and still another is an imagination less controlled and checked by reference to the realities. All these traits taken together make the child and the mentally deficient person especially susceptible to evil influences. That is why one expects the majority of certain kinds of crimes to be committed by persons of retarded mental development. And recent statistical studies of the relation between crime and mental defect confirm the expectation. Naturally, these traits may be played upon either for good or evil. One who knows the mechanism of suggestion would expect the prevalence of crime, especially when advertised, to breed more crime.

"Motion-pictures containing scenes vividly portraying defiance of law and crimes of all degrees may, by an ending which shows the criminal brought to justice and the victory of the right, carry a moral to the intelligent adult; but that which impresses the mind of the mentally young and colors their imagination is the excitement and bravado accompanying the criminal act, while the moral goes unheeded. Their minds can not logically reach the conclusion to which the chain of circumstances will drive the normal adult. A survey of any group of posters advertising motion-pictures will show a surprizingly large portion suggesting murder, burglary, violence, or crime of some sort. Considering the almost unlimited audiences which the advertising posters command, their careful control would seem a greater necessity even than that of the play itself."


A DARING ROBBERY
A GREAT DETECTIVE STORY
TIGRIS
TIGRESS THE MYSTERIOUS CRIMINAL. 4 PART
THE ROGUES OF PARIS
A GANG OF CROOKS AND CUT THROATS
THE GREAT REVOLVER RIOT
THE DASH FOR LIBERTY
ABOUT EXCITING DETECTIVE PICTURES THI
HE LIMIT BETTER THAN FANTOMAS

A STARTLING EXHIBIT OF MOVIE-CRIME PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1914.

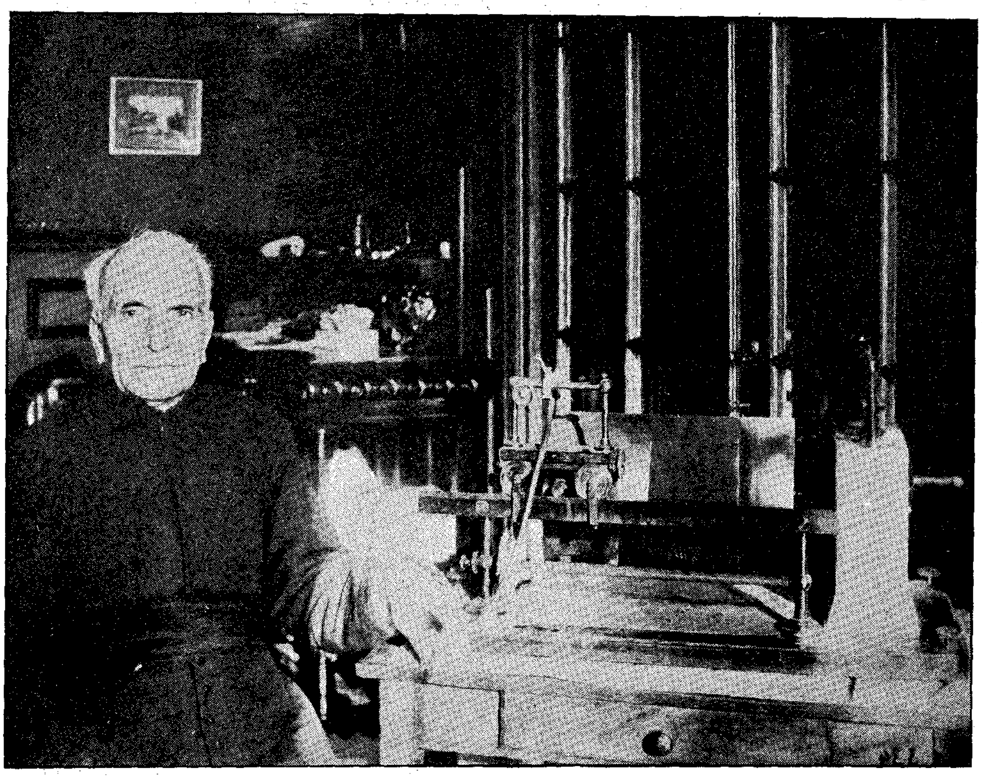
Our camera scouts report they can not find any such display of crime now.

It is just on account of this susceptibility to suggestion, Dr. Poffenberger believes, that the mentally retarded criminal and the child criminal need a special kind of treatment and special courts to handle their cases. What needs most emphasis now, however, is prevention, not cure:

"If the motion-picture is to become the educational force that it is capable of becoming, the censorship must be an internal one. The old notion is outworn that it is necessary 'to give the people what they want.' It is the function of an educational medium, and an entertaining medium also, to give the public what they should have in order that they may learn to want it. The function of education is to create as well as to satisfy wants. The future of the motion-picture is limited only by the foresight of its leaders."

A PRIEST WHO SILENCED GERMAN GUNS

IT WAS A DISTINGUISHED French Catholic priest who perfected the delicate phonetic instruments which located the batteries of the enemy during the war and even revealed the caliber of each gun. After a lifetime spent mainly in the study of phonetics, the Abbé Jean Rousselot, now in his seventy-fifth year, is rewarded by the chair of Experimental Phonetics in the College of France. *L'Opinion* (Paris) tells how the venerable scientist first began the study of sound:



"HE MADE DEAF-MUTES SPEAK AND CANNON BE SILENT."
The venerable Abbé Rousselot is here seen by his apparatus for registering words.

"It was through his study of voice production and his analysis of the motions and changes of form of the lips, mouth, larynx, and nostrils that he was able so to analyze speech into its elements that he could teach words and sentences to children and adults whose deafness had prevented their enunciating vowels or consonants. It was his study of sounds by means of delicate instruments that gave Abbé Rousselot the power during the war to locate the batteries of the enemy. As early as the summer of 1915 he was stationed at Fontainebleau taking records on tambours or revolving drums of all the wild confusion of sounds which reigned there, and then from the study of these tracings, each representing a given sound, calculating the intensity, the pitch, and the timber of the latter. Possest of these data he was able to determine by means of carefully worked out tables, not only the exact position but the caliber of every gun in the German batteries. There seems something almost miraculous, indeed, in the precision with which he was able to distinguish such sounds coming from various distances as that of the explosion of the charge or the sound-wave coming from the mouth of the gun, the whine of the projectile in the air, and the noise of the shell's explosion—and this amidst a myriad other noises. For days on end he camped in the forest of Fontainebleau devoting his time, his strength, and his skill to France in this manner, while from October, 1917, to November, 1918, he was occupied in making experiments on French submarines and in teaching their crews to detect their hidden German foes."

Now the Abbé sits in his laboratory of the College of France, the most completely equipped in Europe, we are told, where he has conducted experiments for almost a quarter of a century. "He made deaf-mutes speak and cannon be silent," it is said of him in France. A number of devices for studying and recording sound have been invented and perfected by him, including his apparatus for registering words, shown above.

DOCTORS WISH TO PRESCRIBE ALCOHOL

TO A PROPOSITION duly made and presented to the physicians of the United States that they transfer to some government agency the privilege granted them by the Volstead Act to prescribe alcohol when indicated, nearly 25,000 representatives of the profession answer "No." A referendum vote taken on this question by *The Medical Pocket Quarterly* (Jersey City, N. J.) to establish the sentiment of the profession on the question showed 20,176 votes against the surrender of this privilege to the Government, and 1,935 in favor of surrender, while 1,134 failed to vote. The total vote cast is claimed by *The Quarterly* to be "the largest, most nation-wide, and most representative vote ever cast by the physicians of this country on any single subject," and shows a significant solidarity of sentiment. We read:

"Physicians of every State in the Union voted in this referendum, including practitioners in all the States of the South and West which were running on a prohibition basis before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment. Country as well as city physicians participated in equal amount, the vote as a whole epitomizing clearly the unwillingness of the medical profession to relinquish the prerogative they enjoy, even if they all do not exercise it, for personal or other reasons.

"In analyzing the votes cast, it is proper to state that all who voted against the surrender to the Government of the right to write alcohol prescriptions, when in their judgment an alcoholic stimulant would be beneficial to their patient, did not vote 'No' because of any predisposition in favor of alcohol as a useful medicine.

"Still others believed that even if they personally did not agree with their fellow practitioners who consider alcohol a helpful and valuable medical agent in the treatment of certain diseases, these practitioners should not be deprived of the right to prescribe it whenever they deemed it proper. Such an inhibition, they held, would be gratuitous interference with the practise of their fellow practitioners and the means they employ to achieve the cure of their patient or the mitigation of their suffering, if incurable. Medical thought in the use of remedial agents not being standardized, and physicians being of different minds concerning the merits of the drugs they prescribe, no physician, they say, has an inherent right to impose his personal preferences upon others whose experiences persuade them to think differently.

"On the question of compulsory health insurance, submitted to the physicians of the nation, the vote cast was still more overwhelmingly against the introduction to this country of this form of European socialism. Here the cities where the industrial classes live and which should be most vitally affected were supposed to be the main opposition to this type of legislation, but the vote shows the country as deeply opposed to it.

"Compulsory health insurance touches a peculiarly tender spot in the hide of the physician—it strikes a body blow at the heart of his pocketbook. In voting on this question, a number of physicians stated that if compulsory health insurance became a law, they would forthwith quit the practise of medicine. Others added they would never serve on any insurance panel, even tho assigned to it by State authorities, on which they would be obliged to give their services, demanded by advocates of this legislation. On this question the medical profession, as shown by its vote and the statements accompanying it, is prepared to fight to the death, without quarter or compromise."

WHAT TO DO WITH RADIUM

AS THERE ARE ONLY ABOUT FIVE OUNCES of radium salts in the world, and as we are adding only about an ounce a year—the product of about 6,000 tons of ore—it would seem that there should be little trouble in putting it to work. There is, however, much acrimonious discussion about precedence between medical and economic uses. Medical men protest against using radium to illumine clock-faces rather than to treat disease, and legislation has even been proposed to limit its employment to surgical uses. On the other hand, a radium-illuminated compass on a storm-tossed ship might save the lives of hundreds. Harry A. Mount, who writes on "Finding Jobs for Radium," in *The Scientific American* (New York), suggests that disputes of this kind are invidious. There will, he thinks, be radium for all; for a tiny bit of it goes a long way. We are reminded by Mr. Mount that the visit to this country of Madame Curie, the French scientist who first isolated and named radium, and the presentation to her of a gram of the precious element, have directed attention to the fact that the United States has become within a few years the world's producer of radium. Of an anticipated production of 25 grams in 1921, practically all will come from this country. He continues:

"Twenty-five grams of radium sounds quite little when compared with the world production of any other precious metal. But when it is reflected that there exists in the whole world only about five ounces of extracted radium, the production of nearly an ounce a year is large. But what will become of this ounce of radium?

"This is a pertinent question, for recently it has been proposed that the use of radium be restricted by legislative action to medicinal uses. The action is inspired, no doubt, by the fear that so much radium will be used in the production of luminous material for the faces of watches and clocks and similar uses that humanity will be deprived of the medicinal benefits that would otherwise come from this radium. Another fear is that the visible supply of the ores which now furnish the radium of commerce will be exhausted and that the annual production will be greatly curtailed.

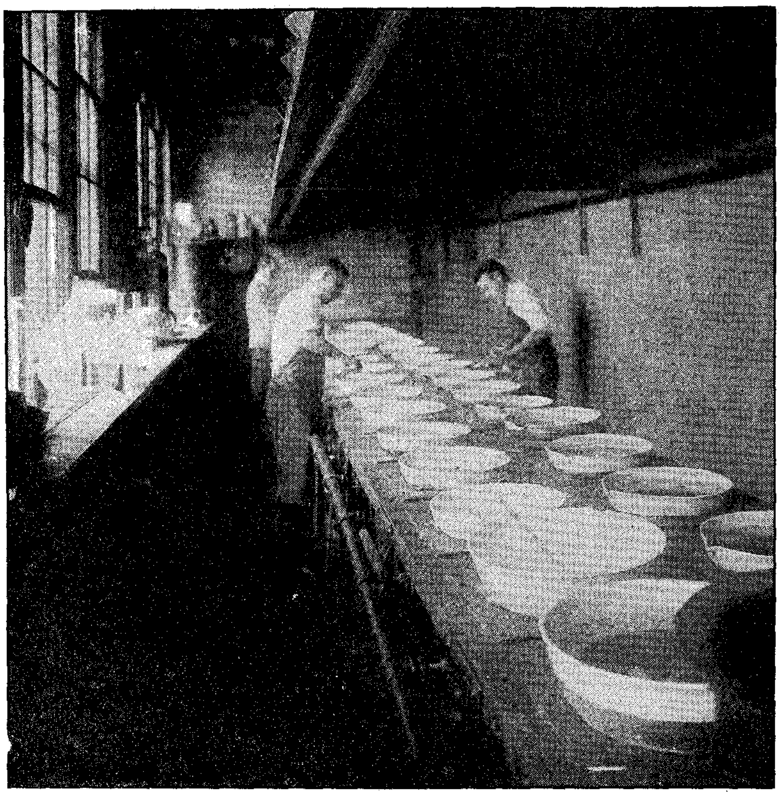
"The second objection is most easily disposed of. When at the outbreak of the world-war the importation of radium from Europe was cut off and mines were opened in Colorado and Utah, it was seriously proposed to limit the use of radium to medicine when experts predicted that not more than 100 grams of radium could be taken from the carnotite deposits there. But more than that amount has already been taken out and the visible supply is greater than ever before. New deposits are being constantly discovered, and within the past month prospectors have announced additional deposits estimated to contain 90 grams of radium."

Before the war, Mr. Mount goes on to say, the world went to Europe for its radium. This was obtained from pitchblende which came from Bohemia. While this ore contains from 30 to 70 per cent. uranium oxid, from which the radium is extracted, it occurs in small pockets in widely separated localities so that it is merely a by-product of other mining operations and no steady supply can be assured. Radium is now extracted from carnotite, which occurs in relative abundance in Colorado and Utah. The ore contains but from 1½ to 4 per cent. uranium oxid, but, once located, it can be mined by ordinary shallow-mining process. We read further:

"The largest deposits so far discovered are in Paradox Valley, Col., more than fifty miles from the nearest railroad over a barren desert trail. The largest producer of radium carries the ore clear across the continent and extracts the radium in a plant at Orange, N. J. The reason is that for every ton of ore extracted, tons of chemicals and coal are required, and it is cheaper to move the ore to the chemicals than to move the chemicals to the ore.

"The extraction process consists simply of eliminating the various substances in the ore until finally the radium alone is left. A ton of good ore contains approximately five milligrams [$\frac{1}{6000}$ ounce] of radium. About 20 per cent. of the radium is lost, but the remaining 80 per cent. is finally delivered in little glass tubes in the form of a radium salt—such as radium bromid, radium sulfate, radium carbonate, or radium chlorid.

"Radium in its irreducible form is a metal, but as such it lacks stability and is therefore produced commercially as a salt. Indeed, the pure metal has been produced only once or twice and very few persons have ever seen it.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

NO COOK EVER WATCHED HER POT MORE CAREFULLY

Than these chemists watch the "cooking" process going on in these pans, which contain half a million dollars' worth of radium.

"A famous expert on radium is authority for the statement that the law of supply and demand has very little to do with the price of radium. The selling price is set by the cost of extraction and the price can be reduced only as improved methods are found.

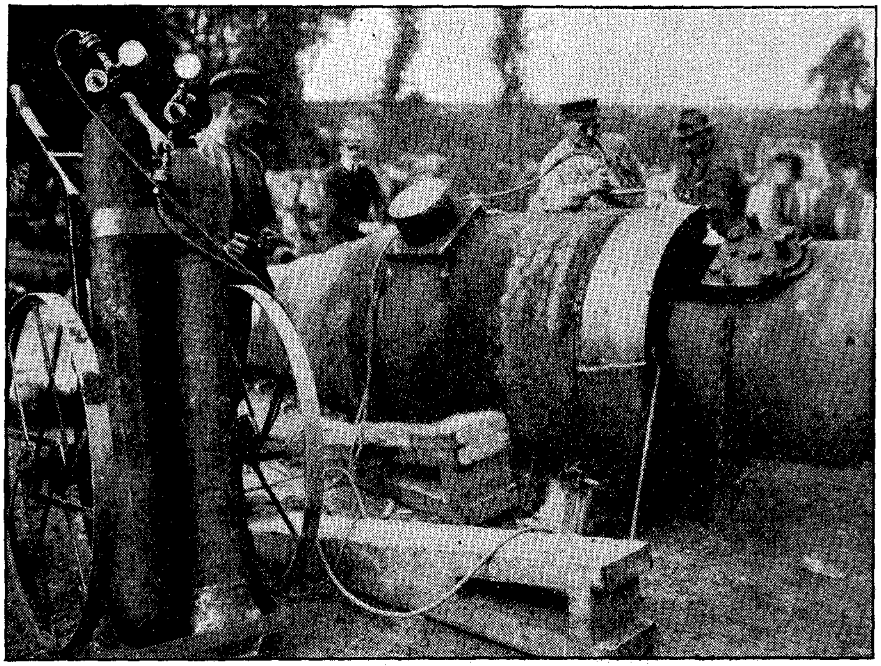
"Radium emits three distinct rays: The alpha, which has been identified as positive static electricity and which forms about 90 per cent. of the total emanations; beta, which is negative static electricity, forming about 9 per cent. of the emanations; and gamma, which is a real ray—a vibration—and which forms the remaining 1 per cent. of the emanations.

"In the treatment of cancer and in the removal of useless tissue, for which radium has been found chiefly valuable in medical science, only the gamma ray is used. Sheets of metal are placed between the patient and the radium to shield him from the alpha and beta rays, which are likely to cause dangerous and painful burns. Thus the surgeon makes use of only about 1 per cent. of the tremendous energy given off by the radium. When used in luminous material, however, the energy of the radium is 100 per cent. useful.

"The only real concern we need to have about our supply of radium, either for medicinal uses or in industry, is a future source of ore. In this connection it may be recalled that in the early days of the oil industry it was thought that practically all the oil in this country was in the State of Pennsylvania. Just as oil was discovered over wider and wider areas as the demand for it grew, so radium-bearing ores have been found to supply the demand for the product. It is very reasonable to suppose that there are in addition to the present ample supply many other radium ores of which we know nothing."

DESERT DUST THAT GIVES CHINA LIFE AND DEATH

ALTHO MILLIONS OF CHINESE are just now starving, that is a matter of defective transportation. The great plain of China continues to be the richest farming land in the world. Every few years other millions perish in the floods of the Hoang, or Yellow, River. It is interesting to know that the loess, or fine silt, which makes the fertile plain and incidentally causes the floods by forcing the river to build itself above the land-level, comes by air route from the great desert of Gobi. It is this wind-blown desert dust that is at once China's joy and China's sorrow—the source of her food supply and the destruction of her population. In an article entitled "The Dust of Gobi," Jacques W. Redway gives us particulars in *Ecology* (Brooklyn, N. Y.). He writes:


Illustrations by courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

PRACTICAL DISARMAMENT. HOW THE JOB IS DONE.

Cutting up an 11-inch German gun. See article on opposite page.

"The great plain of China, one of the most productive regions on the face of the earth, is not much larger than the semicircle of the Gulf States. Yet it supports two hundred million human beings—about twice the population of the United States. Except for bosses of rock, remnants of the original surface, that protrude above the sea of alluvium, the plain is so flat that the earth's curvature may be determined therefrom.

"Fierce desert winds, black with their loads of rock-waste, have filled the old valleys and cañons of desert Mongolia with coarse detritus worn from mountain crests and scarps. The onset of a simoom is a dense black cloud of dust—coarse, medium, and fine. The heavier dust can not be carried high above ground, and does not go far beyond the desert, since the wind slackens materially at the desert boundary. The lighter dust, being carried high into the air, reaches the great plain, and in some dust-storms even reaches the coast. The air is thick and glistening with yellow dust; and sometimes as much as one-tenth of an inch settles on the ground after a severe dust-storm.

"The erosion that attends rains, and the natural tendencies of gravitation, move the dust toward the various river channels. The Yangtze, because of its swifter current and of not receiving so great a volume of dust, is able to carry all that is dumped into it. The Hoang and its chief tributary, the Wei, receive far more than they can carry, and from time to time have broken their banks and have spread their sediments all over the great plain. The sediments spread by the floods of the Hoang now cover the plain very deep, in places exceeding one thousand feet. Gentle winds tend to spread the dust mantle evenly, while the forces mentioned above tend to clear it from the high spots and carry it to the low. The greater depths of loess, therefore, are in the river valleys.

"Where the current of the river is swift enough to cut into the loess, the water has carved into the deposit, lowering its channel and leaving vertical banks of ten, twenty, and thirty feet or more in height. Among the Chinese, the economy habit is always prominent. Dwellings built on the flood-plain would cover ground that might produce foodstuffs. So the patient farmer tunnels, and burrows, and excavates into the bank of loess, making not only dwellings, but village communities in the banks. The troglodyte population of the flood-plain is very large.

"Physically, the loess is the lightest of the wind-blown dust; therefore it is the most easily moved, and likewise it is carried farthest by the winds and the water. In cultivation, a man's strength is sufficient to drag the primitive plow through it and to turn the furrow to the necessary depth. Here human strength performs the labor for which animal or mechanical force is necessary elsewhere. In spite of intensive cultivation, the ground is in a condition of almost perpetual fallow.

"In composition, the loess consists mainly of ferruginous clay, fine sand, potash, lime, and nitrogenous matter. The last is derived from the grass and reeds which, while growing, are covered up by successive additions of wind-blown dust. What better material for soil can be found anywhere in the world? In many places, three crops of grain are grown each year on loess soil. Perhaps the soil of the Nile delta and the lower Mississippi may be capable of supporting as dense a population as that of the great plain of China, but neither can surpass it in productivity.

"The dust burden delivered to the Hoang is born of the desert region to the northwestward. The winds spread it over the upper water-shed; wind, rain, and flood in concert spread it over the great plain. The deposit of sediment is greatest in winter, when the volume of water is lowest. With the advent of the spring rains there is a volume of water of flood proportions that is treacherous, tempestuous, and at times overwhelming."

The Hoang is the largest river of northern China, Mr. Redway goes on to tell us. The Nile possibly excepted, it has been more intimately connected with the economics of the world than any other river. According to the Shu-king, the Books of History edited by Confucius, a most destructive flood followed the bursting of the levees of the river about 2200 B.C. The work of restoring the revetments and adjusting the channels to the volume of the water made the name of the engineer, Ta-yu, famous for all time. He used practically the method adopted by the engineers of the Mississippi River Commission—namely, the adjustment of the velocity of the current to the maximum load of silt which the water carries. Mr. Redway continues:

"The hydraulic engineer of to-day accomplishes this by impounding the excess of water during flood seasons and releasing it during seasons of drought; Ta-yu accomplished the same result by the construction of additional channels. In the lower part of the plain nine additional channels were constructed. Any number or all of them could be thrown open to a flood; any number of them might be closed as necessity demanded. Thereby a uniform volume of water and a constant velocity of the current were insured. It was a task of thirteen years.

"Unfortunately, the wise plans of Ta-yu have not always been followed by his successors, who merely built embankments where high waters threatened overflow. When a stream can not carry the silt which it holds in suspension, the silt drops to the bottom and sides of the stream-bed, thereby building the bed and banks higher and higher. In 1844, Abbé Huc, a distinguished missionary and geographer, noted that throughout the greater extent of Honan and Kiang-su provinces the river-bed was materially higher than the plain—in places as much as twenty-five feet. Within the period of written history the Hoang has changed its channel nine times. Within a period of one thousand years the Hoang has drowned more human beings than have been slain in all the wars of the same time.

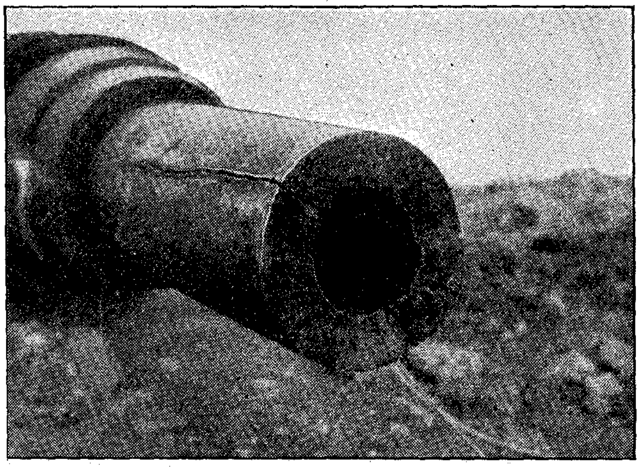
"Diking and channeling after the plans of Ta-yu might have been a great preventive of the disasters which have attended the floods of the Hoang, but a greater preventive must be found in the reforestation of the denuded slopes bordering the river valley. The railway engineers have already begun this work in a small way, but a measure of the sort requires national effort and control; moreover, nearly a century of time will be required to make it effective. The destruction of forests and protective vegetation has been China's great offense against nature, and nature has avenged herself by the destruction of the offenders.

"In spite of the loss of lives by the million, and the destruction of property the value of which must be estimated by the billions of taels, the floods of the Hoang are not an unmixed evil. Every flood has covered the great plain with fresh soil that is full to the brim with nutrition—and nutrition is life. Birth-rate is the measure of nutrition; and for every life that has paid the penalty of neglect, more than a life has been added. Life is in proportion to the richness of the soil. The coal and the iron-ore deposits of China are the richest in the world, but the dust of the Gobi is richer."

CUTTING UP GERMAN GUNS—Some of the steps taken for the disarmament of Germany, partly under the supervision of the Inter-Allied Commission in Germany, are shown in the accompanying pictures taken at different fortresses and shore defenses, which we copy from an article in *The Iron Age* (New York). Says this paper:

"Some of these were somewhat obsolete, and it seems rather doubtful whether they would have proved of much fighting value against modern naval guns in the event of a bombardment, excepting, perhaps, the shore battery Stohl, which was built in 1915 at a cost of 5,000,000 marks and was equipped with 12-inch guns of modern design. The work of dismantling the Kiel fortifications was turned over to two firms of contractors, while the *Draegerwerk* at Lübeck supplied the oxyhydrogen cutting outfits. The whole process of destruction was rather simple. The sequence of operations was usually as follows: First of all, the muzzle portion was cut off, the thickness of the walls ranging between 5⅛ inches and 7 inches. The second operation consisted in freeing the core by 'peeling off' the rings, the average thickness of which was 4¾ inches. Both longitudinal and circular cuts were taken, and no undue efforts were made to obtain straight-line cuts. In the third and last operation the core was separated into sizable parts by circular and longitudinal cuts."

THE DESTROYER DESTROYED.


WILL BE MADE INTO SOMETHING USEFUL NOW.

NO MORE MURDER IN THEM.

DOES SMOKING DULL THE INTELLECT?—A series of mental tests in which smokers and non-smokers were compared is reported from the University High School, University of Arkansas, by the director, S. R. Powers, who writes about his results to *School and Society* (Lancaster, Pa.). He says:

"During the course of the first quarter a question was raised in the biology class about the ability of the boys who smoke to do high-school work. In order to answer this question, the names of the boys were divided into two groups, consisting of the names of those who smoke and of those who do not smoke. A grade score was assigned for each student by weighting his grades made during the first quarter of the school year. The names in each group of students were then arranged according to classes as freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, and the student's numerical grade score was placed with his name. Along with this grade score was placed the student's intelligence test scores on each of the tests which he had taken. In the table below are given by classes the average intelligence and grade score of the smoker and non-smoker group. The table also gives the range between the highest and lowest scores. The per cent. difference is the per cent. which the difference between the average scores of the two groups is of the average scores of the non-smokers. In the University High School the intelligence level of the boys who smoke is therefore 15 per cent. lower than that of those who do not smoke. Those who smoke are 30 per cent. lower in ability to do school work than those who do not. All of the boys in the University High School are of normal high-school age, not one is over twenty-one. The classification into smoker and non-smoker groups was made by one of the boys, a smoker himself, and wholly unprejudiced. The author has checked his classification and believes it is entirely correct."

SUMMARY OF AVERAGES

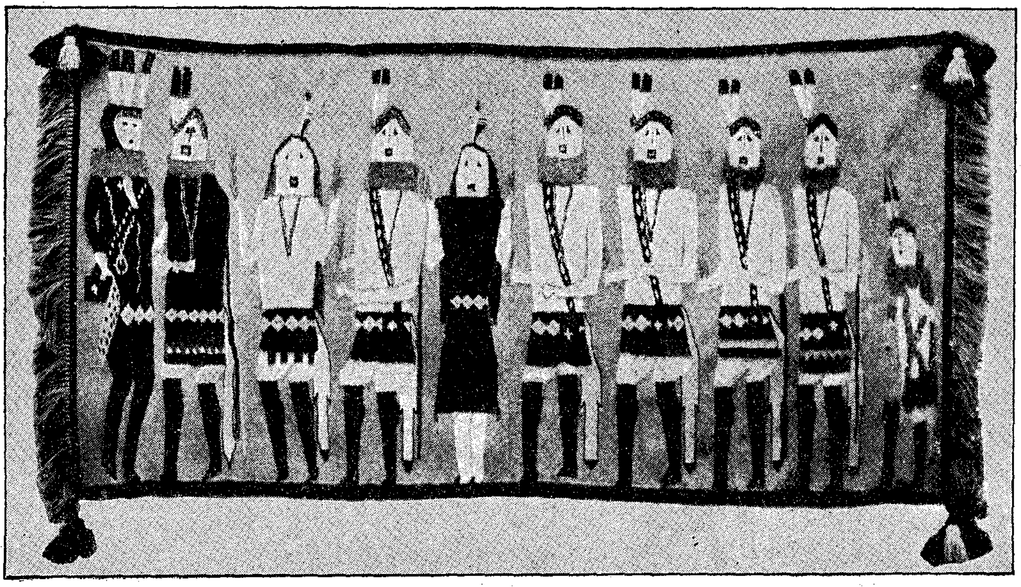
	Army Alpha	Miller Test	Terman A	Grades
Non-smokers	112.5	68.9	144.2	9.6
Smokers	98.6	57.5	122.9	6.7
Difference	13.9	11.4	21.3	2.9
Per cent. difference	12.3	16.5	14.7	30.2

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

NAVAHO ART IN WEAVING

TONS AND TONS of Navaho blankets have been woven by members of the largest tribe of Indians in the United States. But practically all of them avoid any record of the tribe's history. Superstitious fear of the consequences of such betrayal either withholds the hands of the weaver, or the fiat of the master of the tribe makes them forbear. Occasionally, however, one is to be found, says *The Deseret News* (Salt Lake), that "tells of some momentous period in the life of this great nomadic people." To own one such rug is the chief desire of a collector of Indian curios. From a fortunate possessor, Mr. George A. Cole, of Salt Lake, we are in receipt of a photograph of this highly interesting primitive art. As described in the Utah paper, this particular specimen depicts an Indian prince, six warriors, two women, and a town-crier. The prince is distinguished by three feathers in his head-dress, the warriors by two, and the women by one. The village-crier is of size diminished to his importance. Reading further:



A HEALING CEREMONY AMONG THE NAVAHOS.

The chief wearing three feathers, warriors with two, and women with one, with the little town-crier on the end are depicted here on a very scarce rug. Fears of the white man learning the ceremony and bringing down the anger of the gods restrain these people from weaving their history into their rugs.

"The Indians are portrayed as taking part in a Yebatchai healing ceremony which, according to the Indian legend, was being performed at a time when the Navahos had been attacked by a race of giants, who are supposed to have inhabited the country at the time. As the story goes, it was while the giant chiefs were watching the ceremony that they were suddenly attacked and killed by the Navaho warriors.

"According to letters which Mr. Cole has received as to the authenticity of the blanket, it was woven by a Navaho Indian woman, Mary Sandoval by name, about five years ago near the Shiprock Indian agency in New Mexico, and is the only one of its kind in existence, for the reason that after finishing the blanket the Indian woman was persuaded by other women of the tribe not to weave any more as the white man would learn the ceremony and the Navaho nation would thereby incur the hatred of its gods.

"According to a letter to Mr. Cole from Bruce M. Bernard, Indian trader on the Navaho reservation, Mrs. Sandoval is a graduate of an Eastern college and is one of the best weavers in his section of the country. Last year she was at St. Louis for several weeks demonstrating the art of weaving.

"The blanket, as will be seen by the picture, carries the characteristic mark of a genuine Navaho blanket, by reason of its being imperfect in some particular. On this one it will be seen that one of the moccasin silver buttons appears on the inside of the foot while all others are on the outside. The neck pieces are supposed to be of spruce, which is worn during the dance, while the belts and shoulder-straps, which support tobacco-pouches, are profusely ornamented with silver buckles.

"The chief or prince wears insignia, the curved one of which represents a snake.

"The warriors and the priest have each a fox skin, an emblem of wisdom among the Navahos, while the town-crier or jester wear two fox skins.

"The white spots on the belts and tobacco-pouches and straps supporting the tobacco-pouches are silver buckles.

The ruffs of the dancers and the principal part of the covering of the town-crier are spruce twigs.

"Each warrior and the priest carry a rattle in one hand and a sprig of spruce in the other. The women beat the time for the dance and carry a sprig of spruce in each hand.

"The woman on the right wears a blanket dress made of two pieces sewn at the sides.

"The colors of this rug are most brilliant. The photograph does not show all of the fine work of weaving the belts, nor the colors of the costumes, nor the blue strings and pink pendants attached to the strings of beads around the necks of the dancers.

"This dance is an annual affair among the Navahos. Visitors are permitted to see it. But the Navahos regard it as bad to place in permanent form any representation of the dancers. As a rule they destroy before sundown every pictorial representation, including the wonderful sand paintings of their religious ceremonies.

"The story of this dance as told by C. L. Christensen, a missionary for twenty-seven years among the Navahos, is that the Yebatchai dance, meaning Ancient Fathers' Dance, or Dance of the Ancient Fathers, is presented for the purpose of showing the young Navahos some of the hardships of their ancient fathers, and shows a dance staged to interest a chief of a neighboring tribe of giant Indians, who had come for his annual tribute. While he was looking on, one of the Navaho warriors struck him on the head and killed him."

THE COMING MUCK-RAKE DRAMA—The flavor just now in the seething pot of the young dramatist is the injustice of things. Professor Baker, who teaches the art of play-writing at Harvard, tells us in the New York *Evening Post* that his students are all afire with that subject just now—

"They come to me from every section of the country, burning to give dramatic expression to something that, in their own community, has seemed to them unsound or unjust. They are up in arms on the subject of underpaid teachers and the tragedy of youth entrusted to the guidance of those who are worth no more than they get. They are giving more attention to politics, and the prejudice against it as a profession in this country. In England this would be no matter of moment; the British dramatic author takes to politics as readily as the British gentleman.

"Of course, I allow my students to tackle the subjects that are uppermost in their minds. My job consists in making them think about them, and think in terms of the theater. . . . . . .

"War plays? Well, yes, the time is coming, of course, when the managers in this country will conquer their present aversion to thoughtful plays on the war or its aftermath. As usual, the conquest will come through the box-office. Some one will write a good play, and people will flock to see it. The managers will again make the amazing discovery of what the public wants, and we shall probably be inundated with plays having some thoughtful relation to the war. I have not seen Emery Pottle's 'The Hero,' but from what I hear of it it may be the entering wedge."

ENGLISH AS AN OPERATIC LANGUAGE

OPERA SUNG IN ENGLISH has not apparently recommended itself very strongly the past season, tho we have heard more of it than at any previous time. The tentative return of German opera through the agency of English translations has not established a precedent to be followed. Nor have the works fitted to the vernacular endeared us to the mother tongue. Perhaps we prefer to be fooled into the belief that the story we are witnessing is worthier than it really is, and prefer, like the children we so often are, to build our dream-world on the billows of the song. Twenty-five performances distributed among six operas were sung at the Metropolitan in the season just brought to a close. Chicago listened to its Wagner in an English text as did the audiences attendant upon the road tour of the Western organizations. New York did not hear them, because, so it was said, Miss Garden disapproved of divorcing Wagner from his legitimate text. In spite of these figures *Musical America* (New York) doubts "whether the season was a fortunate one for the cause of opera in English." It reviews the question in this way:

> "That there were so many performances in the vernacular was due to the peculiar combination of conflicting circumstances whereby it was felt that the public was ready for the return of German opera, but not for the German language.
>
> "True, last season's step at the Metropolitan in commissioning the veteran, H. E. Krehbiel, to prepare a special translation of 'Parsifal' carried with it what might well have been construed as an earnest to give the vernacular a full and fair hearing. This season's recourse to the ready-made translations of other years, touched up a bit here and there for 'Tristan' and 'Lohengrin,' was a strong indication that there had been an early verdict and an adverse one. It foretold the eventual return of the German tongue, and it left little doubt that the inferior English texts being used were serving, primarily, the purpose of stop-gaps, tiding German opera over until such time as a formal declaration of peace and a further subsidence of the feelings engendered by the war should make it politic to present the music dramas of Wagner in their original form.
>
> "Now, it is generally conceded, tho not officially proclaimed, there will be performances in German at the Metropolitan and in Chicago next season—providing, of course, international affairs do not go further awry, and no new complications arise to prolong conditions now believed to be righting themselves. Perhaps, for a season or so, one or more of the Wagner operas still will be sung in the vernacular, along with newer restorations in the original. This may serve to appease both those numerous patrons who feel that, both for the sake of the poetry of the texts and the wedding of the word to the note, the original should be retained; and those who, for patriotic reasons and in furtherance (theoretically) of a more general understanding of what is being sung, will not cease to champion English as the appropriate language for opera intended for Americans.
>
> "Given this situation, what then has the season meant for opera in our native speech? Has it been the favorable augury the number of performances would indicate, or the tried-and-found-wanting experiment which the prospect of reversion to German tends to establish. Probably it has proved nothing either way, except that inferior translations will not do. Lame and halting phrases sounded as inept in 'The Polish Jew,' where there is no music worthy of the name to which the word could be wedded, as in 'Tristan,' with its need for masterly synchronization. Nor did the flamboyant language of 'Cleopatra's Night' establish anything because it was the 'original' instead of a translation. But 'Oberon,' tho the book is not an exceptional one and has the handicap of the many repetitions of words to be found in all operas of the period, again upheld the cause of English as a language essentially singable, appropriate, dramatic, and susceptible of romance and illusion in opera. And the music of 'Oberon,' it is to be remembered, was written by von Weber to these same English words."

Some other reflections of an important character are stirred by other exigencies of the past opera season. The misfortune to Caruso is lamented by all, but his absence for the major part of the season, while it brought us starless evenings, emphasized certain compensating conditions. "The more basic artistic elements of the organization," says the New York *Times*, "had their chance to shine," and it continues:

> "To be art worthy of the name, opera must be a fusion of many arts in a common expression. Each art must play its full part. There is, obviously, no theoretical objection to using the greatest singers in such a production. The public is fundamentally right in feeling that most operas call for such artists in the great rôles. But the practical difficulties are great. The star system, both by reason of its cost and the temperament of its members, works against a fine ensemble. It is greatly to the credit of the present management of the Metropolitan that despite the public insistence upon stars it has consistently built up the other elements of its productions. Orchestra, ballet, scenery, have this year reached a level which entitles them to rank with the greatest of stars."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR BAIREUTH—Many were the pilgrims to Baireuth before the war. For those who feel the springtime move to "gang on pilgrimages" as Chaucer's people did, there is the Greek drama at Syracuse, Sicily. Revivals of Æschylus began in 1914 when the "Agamemnon" was given in the great open theater, visited by the dramatist himself before the Christian era. *The Outlook* writes:

> "It was hewed out of the living rock and was very large, capable of holding some 24,000 spectators.
>
> "At that time Magna Græcia was powerful and Syracuse was an important city. When Æschylus, the hero (for he had fought against the Persians at Marathon and Salamis) and poet, landed in Sicily, he was welcomed by a people who were lovers of art. His dramas were performed in the Syracuse theater. When he died, 456 B.C., at Gela, in Sicily, he was deeply mourned and his remains were buried with almost divine honors.
>
> "In 1914 his 'Agamemnon' was given at Syracuse, and with great effect and success. Those who were present can never forget it. The associations, the charm of the place, the color of land and sea, the long look backward into the glories of Greece, combined to make this spectacle unlike any similar attempt elsewhere.
>
> "Those who arranged this revival intended to continue the Syracuse representations and immediately to follow this first performance with 'Choëphori' and 'Eumenides,' the other parts of the particular trilogy (Æschylus wrote some eighty plays). But when the great disaster came upon the world there was no time to think of mock tragedies. So seven years have gone by and the Syracuse theater has been left to its own silence.
>
> "It is now full of life once more. Greek tragedy has been revived, and in a manner worthy of all admiration and interest. This time the play chosen is 'Choëphori.' It has been translated into Italian by Professor Romagnoli. Noted artists and architects are responsible for the necessary rebuilding, the stage setting, and the designing of the costumes. The best actors have been secured, and the chorus and minor parts carefully selected. "Trains are run from Rome to Syracuse without change, as the carriages are taken over to Sicily on ferry-boats. Fair accommodations can be had in Syracuse, tho it is necessary to write for them in advance."

BOOK-TESTING THE BEYOND

DISCARNATE AGENCIES with a literary turn offer a method of communication with the other world that is making a strong appeal where the passion for spirit messages seems at present strongest. This is in England, which has been bereft by the war of so many of her brilliant young sons. A book called "The Earthen Vessel" sets forth many of these tests recorded by Lady Pamela Glenconner, sister-in-law of Mrs. Asquith and mother of the late Lieut. Edward Wyndham-Tennant, who fell in the Battle of the Somme in September, 1916. The method of communication employed by him is that of citation of page and verse of familiar books where the terrestrial correspondent may read his message. Of course a medium has to be employed to receive his message, as well as one from the other side to transmit it. In a prefatory note to the volume, Sir Oliver Lodge speaks of the superiority of the method over that of the oral one received through the medium, or even that of the "system of cross-correspondence" where several simultaneous messages are received by persons in different places. Sir Oliver writes:

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LADY PAMELA GLENCONNER,

Who has published a book describing the literary tests by which she claims to receive spirit communication from her son.

> "The evident object of this third method is to send messages in such a form that they shall be unintelligible, not only to the medium of communication and to the person receiving them, but to everybody, until the clue is followed up and the message decoded, when the meaning ought to be unmistakable. If tests of this kind are successfully accomplished, it is plain that no simple kind of mind-reading can be appealed to or regarded as a rational explanation.
>
> "The method consists in specifying the number of a page in a book, itself indicated only by its numbered place on a given shelf in a bookcase whose position is described, in a house to which the medium need have had no access, tho a house presumably, or usually, well known to the ostensible communicator. The idea is that a sentence shall subsequently be found on that page by any one who follows the instructions and identifies the book, which sentence shall sufficiently convey an intended message, or shall show a similarity in thought to what has otherwise been said, or shall be appropriate to the actual circumstances or past connection of communicator and intended recipient. . . . . .
>
> "I have no wish to anticipate the verdict now being prepared, based on a long and responsible examination of the facts; but to me the question is not one that can as yet be answered. Even the condition suggested above, as naturally to be expected—that the book shall be one familiar to the communicator—even that seems not really essential. There is evidence that sometimes, by special effort, a prescribed sealed book, or a book in a stranger's house, can be partially read, or some details in it correctly given, by an expert communicator. And it is even stated, in a responsible manner, that some features about the first page of to-morrow's *Times* can be perceived, provided that material has already been set up in type. (See a series of articles by the Rev. C. Drayton Thomas in *Light* during the early half of 1920.) . . . . . .
>
> "This unexpected and curious power has been attributed sometimes to hyperesthesia, sometimes to clairvoyance; but to call the power by either of these names is no explanation, any more than calling a faculty 'telepathy' is an explanation.
>
> "If I am prest to say what explanation, if any, begins to commend itself to me, I have to confess myself in a difficulty. I can only say, without prejudice and without expecting much agreement, that it seems to me probable that to explain all these things we shall have to admit access to a set of mental phenomena hitherto ignored by science. It may even be found that a few of the things now, and on the whole wisely, relegated to the ash-pit of superstition will have to be disinterred and reconsidered.
>
> "We appear to be on the threshold or a position somewhat analogous to that of an isolated savage tribe when they first come into superficial contact with visitors from countries more developed than their own—people who are possest of strange and inexplicable powers."

Among the tests recorded by the bereaved mother is one that the dead lieutenant's family found especially convincing. It referred to his brother David who was fourteen at the time the lieutenant fell in battle. "Feda," it may be explained, is the transmitting voice from the spirit world, and "Bim" was the family nickname for Lieutenant Wyndham-Tennant. Lady Glenconner is recording:

> "*Feda* (speaking for *Bim* through the mediumship of Mrs. Leonard):
>
> "'He says now he is going to send a Book-Message for his brother David; he says David mustn't think it to be patronizing, as if he were still quite a little boy. It is, nevertheless, especially for David.
>
> "'This is in the house in London, and it is to be found in a room down-stairs. The page is number 14, and the message is three-quarters down the page. It is in the eighth book on the third shelf counting from right to left. You will find something round connected with the book in question.
>
> "'Close to it there is a book which tells of great spaces—large, great spaces' (she raised her hands above her head). 'It is a book which tells of the stars.'
>
> "On my return to London I went into the library at 34 Queen Anne's Gate, a room on the ground floor, unknown to Mrs. Leonard. On the third shelf I found the eighth book, counting from right to left, to be Lewes's 'Life of Goethe.' Two books from this was a volume called 'Astro Theology, or the Demonstration of the Attributes of God, from a Survey of the Heavens.'
>
> "On the fourteenth page of the eighth book (Lewes's 'Life of Goethe') we found the following passage:
>
> "'One fine afternoon, when the house was quiet, Master Wolfgang, with his cap in his hand and nothing to do, finds himself looking out into the silent street, and telegraphing to the young Ochsensteins who dwelt opposite. By way of doing

something he begins to fling the crockery into the street, delighted with the noise it makes and stimulated by the brothers Ochsenstein, who chuckle at him over the way. The indulgent Mother returns and sees the mischief with housewifely horror, till, melting into sympathy, she laughs as heartily as the child. . . . . . .

"'This Mother employed her faculties' (the passage continues) 'for story-telling to his and her own delight. "To all natural phenomena," she writes, "I gave a meaning. As we thought of the paths which lead from star to star, and that we should one day inhabit the stars, and when we thought of the great Spirits we should meet there, I was as eager for the hours of story-telling as the children themselves. There I sat, and Wolfgang held me with his large black eyes."'

"The passage concludes with the words:

"'What a charming glimpse of Mother and Son.'

"This Book-Test carried such conviction to the members of Bim's family, that when it was found and read aloud it was met with the laughter of instant recognition. Only one last direction had yet to be followed, that which told 'of something round in connection with this book.' And it was considered discovered when, turning to the frontispiece, it was seen that it represented a reproduction of a miniature painting set in a round black frame.

"To attempt to describe the happy glow in the hearts of Bim's family circle when this Book-Message was read would be, in cold print, impossible. There are, however, moments well known to all to which it may be likened; when a wished-for letter arrives; when a door swings open and a treasured presence is before one; when, in short, he who has been absent is at home again. Laughter runs from lip to lip and eyes speak contentment. Such a moment was theirs now, they were happy; and it was Bim, as of old, who had cheered them."

REVERSING IBSEN

THE DOOR ALWAYS OPENS to the knock of the young, but some day soon this outsider is due for a surprize. He isn't just going to walk in and take possession without hearing something from the occupant inside. Such is the faith and expectation of our genial friend, E. W. Howe, of Atchison, Kan., who devotes his *Monthly* to the expression of his "Indignation and Information"; and the door, when opened, will disclose both Bernard Shaw and G. K. Chesterton, "two real writers slowly but surely becoming old," ready with a flail for the upstart. Mr. Howe looks to England to furnish the protagonists in the coming quarrel, because they are a more outspoken people than we, and besides they have already furnished some rumblings of the coming storm. Mr. Howe begins with his two champions:

"From looking at their pictures in the papers, I should say neither is under sixty. Undoubtedly, both are noting the modern tendency to attack the old; probably both hear every day hints more or less veiled that they are cumbering the earth; that they are bores; that they do not use their money as wisely as they should; that they are brutal to the young; that their accumulated wisdom is trash; that they have not read experience correctly. Every elderly man hears a stream of this stuff from younger men. Usually there is an attempt to insult the old with gentleness, but the old detect the insults, and resent them. Both Shaw and Chesterton have tremendous brains; they are among the world's first half-dozen best writers; they are mean; they care nothing for the proprieties, once they get started. And my guess is that one of them, or both of them, will shortly write a book or play wherein the side of the old will be fully stated. It has never been done, since the old usually hold their peace. But watch Shaw and Chesterton: youth is in for a skinning, and it will not be long delayed. I predict that both these tremendously clever old fellows have been making notes for some time, and that they will print them. I venture the assertion that if you should have the privilege of calling on Shaw or Chesterton, and encourage them to talk freely, there would be much in their conversation indicating that they are being regularly insulted by youth, and that they are furious about it. If you should gently combat some of their notions, and say: 'Of course I am a much younger man, but if I may venture,' etc., you might get an explosion out of them that would cause your ears to tingle for hours.

"So a real book looms on the not very distant horizon. It will not be polite, but will be readable; and it will be as true as 'Each in His Generation.' I do not take sides in the fierce quarrel between the old and young; I only urge that both sides be fairly represented. There is much to say against old people; they are unreasonable, ugly, and talk too much of old incidents; but the young also have faults; I think it probable that the young bore the old as much as the old bore the young.

"Therefore, since there is to be a fight, I am glad the two generals who will lead the aged will be about the most adroit and vicious men now living.

"In the coming controversy, there will be more to say on the side of age than mere 'Youth should venerate age.' When Shaw and Chesterton get started, they will neglect nothing that is apt, old-fashioned propriety having been thrown to the winds by the young."

LATE LIEUT. EDWARD WYNDHAM-TENNANT,

Who veils his messages from the Beyond in literary references. He was one of the English poets killed in the war.

The story alluded to above—"Each in His Own Generation"—is by Maxwell Struthers Burt. After appearing in *Scribner's* it received the O. Henry prize as the best story of the year. It is a particular cause of offending to Mr. Howe because, as he says, "as a tribute to the New Spirit, the motive is the hatred a nephew feels for an old uncle." Mr. Howe reviews the story at length, giving this portrait of the old man:

"Once a month, the nephew dines with the old uncle. The uncle provides a good dinner, and shows due respect for the traditions of gentlemen. If the young fellow bores him, the old gentleman makes no hint of it; he observes the proprieties, in spite of his suffering and age, and airs none of the disagreeable family matters with which he is no doubt familiar: he is trying to die like a gentleman, as he has lived."

The nephew endures this to the breaking-point, when he informs the uncle he bores "inexpressibly" that the latter has a "genius for taking the wrong side of every question," and bids him good-by forever. Mr. Howe adds:

"The author is evidently in sympathy with the nephew, but seems to charge nothing against the uncle except by means of sly hints which may mean anything."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA LEADING THE WORLD IN DIVORCES

JAPAN HAS YIELDED to Christian America the possession of the highest national divorce rate, and the figures, when coupled with the sensational divorce cases to which the daily papers have devoted such extensive space, are regarded by our religious press as a sinister commentary on the state of American society. Since the war the moral leadership of the world has been accorded to America, but now, we are told, her position in this respect must be seriously shaken by the revelations of the International Reform Bureau, whose report has just been issued and published by several religious journals. It takes years to collect and compute such statistics, so the figures now being discust are for the year 1916. They show that thirty-two American States—ranging from Vermont, with its 153 divorces to every 100,000 population, to Nevada, with 652—have a divorce rate higher than that of Japan. So wide-spread, indeed, has become the evil that sociologists and religious leaders look upon it as a national calamity, and the report would seem to bear out the view that the churches must set themselves seriously to the task of combating the evil if they would preserve the social fabric. "There is real need now to emphasize in home, in church, and in school the alarming menace to our country's welfare in these statistics," declares *The Christian Observer* (Presbyterian). "God's word should be studied and taught with greater zeal that this national shame may be removed." According to the report, Japan's rate was 229 in 1886, but a Federal law brought it down in 1899 to 151, and by 1916 it had fallen to 109. The rate for all States in this country in 1916 was 136 divorces for each 100,000 net population (that is, not counting Roman Catholics, who do not permit divorce except in rare cases of papal dispensation) and 112 divorces for each 100,000 total population (including Roman Catholics). It is revealed further that there are six counties in five States which had more divorces than marriages at the time the statistics were compiled—Oklahoma, Pawnee County, 1 to 0.77; Nevada, Washoe, 1 to 0.78; California, Trinity, 1 to 0.85; Tennessee, Rutherford, 1 to 0.87; Oregon, Union, 1 to 0.87; Clackamas, 1 to 0.92. Reno has given place to Seattle as the great divorce center, and Atlanta comes into prominence as the "Reno of the South," sharing the distinction with Savannah.

But none of these cities enjoys its notoriety, says a writer in the Baltimore *American*, and measures are being taken to relieve them of an undesirable distinction. Everywhere, we are told further, judges, lawyers, clergymen, legislators, and welfare workers attest the gravity of the situation in urging reform measures and striving to arouse a greater appreciation on the part of the people of the sanctity of the marriage bond. So far little seems to have availed against the evil. Delving into the court records fails to disclose what might be termed the main cause of increased divorces, but, says the writer in the Baltimore paper, there are some clearly defined major, if not main, factors to be found among the contributing causes of the alarming increase. He reports that—

> "These factors, which are to be found in the observations of judges, court recorders, and others in close touch with divorce proceedings, include the laxity of law and its administration, making decrees easy to get in many States, a growing tendency of young folk to 'wed in haste,' failure on the part of parents to exercise a proper oversight in the matter of their children's associates, a free-and-easy public mind, which seems to hold the marriage vows lightly and consequently attaches little moral weight to the divorce.
>
> "The 'jazzing wife' is coming into increasing prominence, according to some statisticians, while the 'unrest' of husbands, a condition attributed to recent war service, is scarcely less conspicuous. But of all the factors that can be traced directly to the war the 'slacker marriage' figures most prominently. From every source comes comment on the large number of such marriages that are now being dissolved.
>
> "The 'marrying parson' and the 'divorce lawyer' come in for a large measure of censure, and in many instances marriages by judges, justices of the peace, and such officials are frowned upon as lacking in solemnity."

Why should there be less divorce and fewer serious crimes in Canada than in the United States, asks the Minneapolis *Journal*. The people of Canada are of the same stock as ours, "they hold similar ideals and are near neighbors." Of course, it is pointed out, "the United States has more cities and a greater heterogeneity of population than her northern neighbor, and both conditions tend to augment crime and divorce." *The Journal* thinks that some observations recently made by a Canadian judge lecturing at the University of Minnesota deserve careful consideration. He calls attention to the more speedy administration of justice in Canada and to the greater difficulty of obtaining divorces. In Ontario, the most populous province, "the only way a divorce can be obtained is by act of Parliament. Consequently, not more than four or five persons apply for a divorce in a year." The important point in all this, says *The Journal*, is "how effective legal procedure can be in checking crime and divorce. Through lax and diverse laws relative to crime and divorce the United States has bred disrespect for law and authority. We are now reaping the bitter fruits of such a policy."

Only one State in the Union—South Carolina—has no divorces against its record, for the very good reason that the law does not permit them. Of the rest, only one-third have a rate lower than that of Japan. The comparative net divorce rates per 100,000 of population by States will prove interesting to the people of the representative States, and a table of the International Reform Bureau's report presents them as follows:

(1) Nevada, 652; (2) Montana, 413; (3) Arizona, 358; (4) Oregon, 277; (5) Washington, 239; (6) California, 230; (7) New Hampshire, 227; (8) Indiana, 223; (9) Texas, 221; (10) Michigan, 221; (11) Arkansas, 220; (12) Missouri, 202; (13) Idaho, 196; (14) New Mexico, 191; (15) Wyoming, 186; (16) Illinois, 183; (17) Ohio, 176; (18) Rhode Island, 176; (19) Oklahoma, 170; (20) Iowa, 168; (21) Florida, 163; (22) Utah, 158; (23) Kansas, 155; (24) Vermont, 153; (25) Nebraska, 144; (26) Kentucky, 140; (27) Connecticut, 130; (28) Tennessee, 128; (29) Colorado, 128; (30) Louisiana, 115; (31) Delaware, 114; (32) Maine, 112; (33) Minnesota, 108; (34) Mississippi, 105; (35) Massachusetts, 101; (36) Alabama, 101; (37) South Dakota, 95; (38) Virginia, 92; (39) Wisconsin, 89; (40) Maryland, 87; (41) North Dakota, 75; (42) Pennsylvania, 74; (43) West Virginia, 69; (44) Georgia, 54; (45) New Jersey, 54; (46) New York, 44; (47) North Carolina, 30; (48) South Carolina, 0; District of Columbia, 15.

Another tabulation gives the ratio of divorces to marriages:

(1) Nevada, 1:1.54; (2) Oregon, 1:2.52; (3) Washington, 1:4.01; (4) Idaho, 1:4.81; (5) Wyoming, 1:5.34; (6) Oklahoma, 1:5.40; (7) Montana, 1:5.46; (8) California, 1:5.54; (9) Arizona, 1:5.92; (10) Indiana, 1:5.94; (11) Texas, 1:6.36; (12) Missouri, 1:6.36; (13) New Hampshire, 1:6.40; (14) Arkansas, 1:6.56; (15) Iowa, 1:6.90; (16) Ohio, 1:6.91; (17) Kansas, 1:6.93; (18) Illinois, 1:7.26; (19) Michigan, 1:7.52; (20) Utah, 1:7.61; (21) Nebraska, 1:7.63; (22) Kentucky, 1:7.77; (23) Colorado, 1:8.63; (24) New Mexico, 1:8.66; (25) Florida, 1:8.73; (26) Rhode Island, 1:9.14; (27) Maine, 1:9.36; (28) South Dakota, 1:9.54; (29) Tennessee, 1:9.62; (30) Delaware, 1:9.70; (31) North Dakota, 1:10.24; (32) Wisconsin, 1:10.65; (33) Alabama, 1:11.13; (34) Virginia, 1:11.30; (35) Minnesota, 1:11.65; (36) Vermont, 1:12.59; (37) Mississippi, 1:12.63; (38) Louisiana, 1:13.43; (39) Pennsylvania, 1:14.46; (40) Massachusetts, 1:14.71; (41) Connecticut, 1:56.67; (42) West Virginia, 1:20.32; (43) Maryland, 1:20.35; (44) Georgia, 1:23.05; (45)

Courtesy of "Extension Service News," Ithaca, N. Y.

"CHECK YOUR BABY HERE!"

At many fairs, conventions, Chautauquas, and similar gatherings, home bureaus provide checking systems to care for the children of visiting mothers. The babies in the picture seem to be happy while their mothers attend a New York State farmers' picnic.

New Jersey, 1: 26.66; (46) New York, 1: 29.81; (47) North Carolina, 1: 39.14; (48) (South Carolina, no divorces); District of Columbia, 1: 91.34.

However, there are some to whom the latest sensations and the increasing trend of modern society toward the divorce court present no cause for serious alarm. To the experienced observer on a newspaper, says the New York *Tribune*, "such a conjunction of domestic tragedies will furnish very little excitement and next to no philosophy concerning the advance or decline of the human race. There have been worse times and there have been better. To speak of the present outburst as marking something new and awful in the history of the city or the country is to ignore the record. . . . The world may be going to the devil, but a few head-lines do not prove the fact."

CLOTHING WANTED FOR EUROPE'S LITTLE ONES— Last week our readers were told of the thanks of the children of Central Europe for the aid which has kept them from starvation; but food is not the only need of childhood. All parents know full well that children—except perhaps in equatorial regions—must be clothed as well as fed. And in Europe the need is particularly urgent just now, for a special reason. American Red Cross agents overseas, as the New York *Tribune* tells us, "report on the difficulties of restoring to health the children of Central Europe until they are provided with clean, whole clothes in place of the vermin-infested rags they are now wearing. Typhus and other diseases can not be checked while there is steady reinfection." In New York, which has been asked to supply 73,000 of the 2,000,000 garments needed at once, the County Chapter of the Red Cross has taken up the work. "Volunteers are busy at tailoring reconstruction. From old, discarded clothes, mill ends, men's shirts, tennis trousers, and what not they are turning out clothing for children up to fourteen years old." Volunteers are wanted everywhere for this work, and those who are "willing to aid in this struggle against disease and misery" are informed that they should communicate with their local Red Cross Chapter.

TEACHING "COMMUNITY HOUSEKEEPING"

"THE HOME-BUREAU WORK AMONG US has changed things," writes a farm woman who for years looked forward to leaving the hard life of the countryside, but who now doubts whether all the allurements of the city could attract her. In the very short time that the home bureaus have been organized as part of the Federal Farm Bureau system they have done much to alleviate the hard lot of the farmer's wife which was emphasized so strongly a few years ago in the report of the Roosevelt Country Life Commission. The bureaus, we read in *Extension Service News* (Ithaca, N. Y.), are everywhere trying to build up rural community life. They are doing the things that have been "crying to be done for many a year." Not only are they helping individual housekeepers, but "practically every home bureau or community organization is following a program that touches the larger housekeeper in the community." This is work which isolated individual rural home-makers have not been able to do. "It is the larger housekeeping at the school where the children spend most of their waking hours; it is the larger housekeeping that relates to the recreation offered by the community for the spare hours of all the people; it is the larger housekeeping in the country store where the families' needs are supplied, it is the larger housekeeping of the church and other spiritual influences of the community."

Home bureaus have been organized in half the counties in New York State, and, while their work has also been developed in other States, the brief description of what is being done in New York State gives an excellent idea of what this new agency for the improvement of rural community life is accomplishing. *Extension Service News*, which is published by the New York State College of Agriculture, tells us:

"The home bureaus have taken the initiative—and have sometimes done the cooking—in getting hot school lunches served in over two hundred rural schools. Better grades and better health for the children have resulted, not to mention the training in cooperation gained by the home-bureau committees.

"They have interested school boards and teachers in plans to introduce home-making courses in public schools. They have substituted sanitary towels and drinking-fountains for the roller towel and various modern equivalents for the old oaken bucket. They have pointed out to mothers the way to health for poorly nourished school children through nutrition classes and clinics. They have helped get new things for their schools, including school lunch equipment, flags, pictures, window-shades, and, in one school, a piano.

"School grounds have not escaped the attention of some home-bureau groups. Plants and play equipment have already made a few rural school grounds less sorry in contrast with neighboring decorative cemeteries; or, in other words, something has been done for the quick as well as the dead. But even the cemeteries have been given organized attention by one home-bureau group. They thus seem destined to serve all, from cradle to grave!"

The religious life of the rural community, which has been "surveyed" so often of late, is by no means neglected by the home bureaus. For instance, we read that

"The resurrection of a rural church that has had no resident pastor for twenty-five years was brought about by the efforts of the home bureau in one community.

"In two counties, the home bureaus have helped develop community Sunday-schools where denominational Sunday-schools had disappeared with the closing of rural churches for lack of members and funds. These Sunday-schools seem to indicate a latent spiritual unity which may eventually result in the return of the rural church to a position of leadership in rural life. Thus in some villages, where several church properties are now closed, the community groups brought together by the farm and home bureaus are discussing the possibilities of one union church adequately supported, and the probable sale of unused churches unless one of the three or six churches that struggle for existence in many New York villages should need to be kept for use as a community recreation center."

In some counties home bureaus are joining hands with merchants to improve the country stores, and they are willing if necessary to undertake the organization of cooperative retailing. Home bureaus have arranged for placing books in communities without libraries. They "have used their organization to answer urgent calls during epidemics and fire and have helped town and county care for public charges; they have started 'clean-up' days in villages, had unsightly dumping-grounds removed, conducted milk campaigns, and rented, bought, or built thrift houses, thrift kitchens, community sewing-rooms, community houses as centers of work for an enriched community life." They have arranged recreation features, community 'sings,' plays, and pageants; they have arranged for rest-rooms for farm women in country towns, and in cases of fairs, Chautauquas, and conventions they "have provided nurseries and playgrounds where the children can be 'checked' while adults attend meetings without interruption." In short, concludes the writer, they have done the things about which the individual "home-maker could only say, 'Oh, dear me!' That so new an organization as the farm and home bureaus should have found so many things to do for rural life in so short a time, and should have done them, would seem to promise the dawning of finer things for life in the open country."

THE "LIVING BUDDHA" RESTORED—It may mean little to us in this country, but to the millions who live in Mongolia and Tibet and to the other millions of Buddhists in China, India, and Japan, it is of immense importance that the living Buddha has been restored to power at Urga, the Mongolian capital. For, as the New York *Herald* notes, "the living Buddha represents to the Mongols the highest religious and political authority, being supposed to be the incarnation of the founder of the faith himself. Whenever one Buddha dies a successor is chosen from a selected list of boys born the same day, religious ceremonial tests indicating the individual honored by Buddha with the new incarnation." As *The Herald* briefly recounts the recent adventures of this ruler:

"The present living Buddha was deposed in the winter of 1918 by the Chinese General Hsu Shu-cheng, known as Little Hsu, who afterward led the Anfu movement and came to grief when his troops were defeated near Peking last year. His purpose was doubtless to set up a government in opposition to that of the republic, but he was pacified by an appointment as Resident Commissioner of Inner Mongolia.

"Naturally he was relieved of this office when he started his rebellion. Next the Bolsheviki crossed the frontier near Kiakhta and Urga was attacked by Buriats from the Lake Baikal region. Authority of the Peking Government was restored and a wireless station erected. It was abandoned after a few weeks on the approach of Gen. Ungern Sternberg, who had failed in an advance on Irkutsk. He occupied Urga in February and handed over the Government to the Mongolians.

"That the living Buddha is not averse to this commerce may be gathered from the fact that he was the first man in Mongolia to have an automobile; this was in 1914. Urga, the capital, was one of the most isolated towns in the world a few years ago, but now it has electric-light plants and a wireless station."

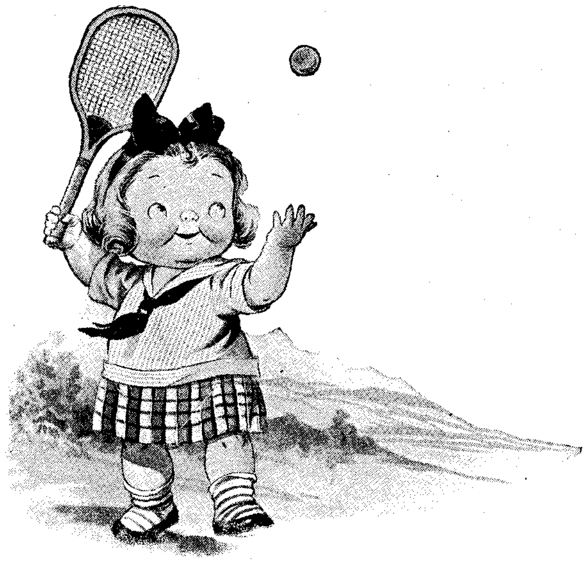
THE DANGER OF RECKLESS TEACHING

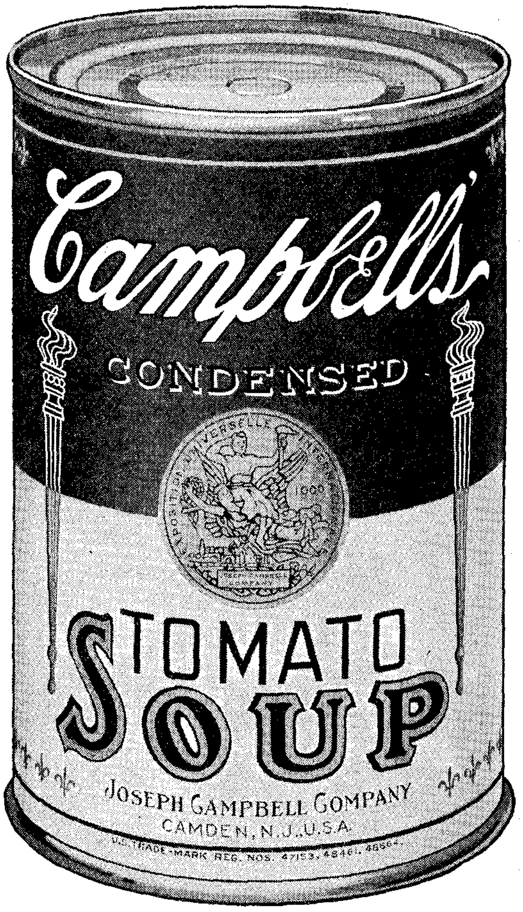
"SCHOOL—GO SLOW," is a familiar sign to motorists. It is a recognition of the fact that in such a locality most of the caution must come from the grown-ups inside the car and a minimum from the children on the street. Similarly, we are told, every man who has the moral responsibility of training the juvenile mind owes it to his surroundings to go slow in the matter of teaching and setting an example. He must so comport himself that the child may not get hold of any false philosophy; he must teach and explain fundamental religious truths so that the child may have constructive moral principles to guide him through the complexities of life. It is for the parent, preacher, and teacher, says *The Continent* (Presbyterian) to supply "all the caution, all the safeguards, all the protection." If they leave it to each student to look out for himself, they are like the drivers who dash by a school in recess time, remarking that the public highway is to drive on and that children must look out for themselves. Teachers may defend the things they do as a personal right; but in the presence of the plastic soul and mind it is advised that they go slow, else the youthful and untrained mind may place a wrong interpretation on the habits of teachers and be molded to a false idea.

"In presence of some problems of education the safeguards have to be furnished from the teacher's desk, not from the schoolroom floor. In ethics and philosophy and economics, students do not come to a teacher with well-balanced minds; he must furnish the balance instead. And if he is loose-minded, scatter-brained, wild-eyed, he can hardly fail to leave them disorganized in their own thinking and often in their personal conduct. If he dashes about, joyously exulting over the sound of breaking china and falling idols, and expecting young minds to make their own reconstruction, he is merely playing the fool. In the moral court of the world he would be convicted as guilty of the ruin that follows.

"The application of the warning in the matter of teaching religious truth is almost too obvious for comment. There seems to be a peculiar satisfaction among some teachers in pulpits and Sunday-schools and institutions in destroying the accepted opinions of their students, with the specious plea that destruction must occur before constructive ideas can get room to grow. The plea is plausible, but it overlooks the fact that the soul must dwell somewhere during reconstruction and that these disinherited souls are not hardened to the exposure forced on them. No man has any right to try to rebuild faith unless he knows how to maintain the values of the old in the production of the new. Hardened souls may endure the tearing down of their assumed shelter, but the man who will tear down an orphan asylum without making provision for the protection of childhood, tho too foolish to be called a murderer, has much to answer for."

I'm speedy and sure with my service.
The moment you're ready, it's there—
And no worry or need to be nervous.
"Campbell's all" is my score against care.





"Ready?" "Serve!"

In just a little more time than it takes to say it, your plate of Campbell's Soup, steaming and deliciously hot, stands ready on the table. No fuss, no bother. You have all the enjoyment, while the work is done for you beforehand in Campbell's famous kitchens.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

The pure essence of tomatoes that ripen on the vine in the sunshine, blended with granulated sugar, creamery butter, and other enticing ingredients, is delightfully appetizing. Serve it as a Cream of Tomato, and you have a pleasing variation even more nourishing and invigorating.

A new Campbell's Soup

Campbell's Bean Soup, an old favorite—a delicious soup that everybody likes has been added to Campbell's famous 21 "kinds." Ask your grocer for it.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

WHAT might be called the pathos of forefathers contents itself with just one of these words as a title. It is found in the "Oxford Poetry, 1920" (Basil Blackwell), and voices well our common experience, a matter of pathos for those who repudiate the idea that we are the sum of all our ancestors:

FOREFATHERS

By Edmund Blunden

(Queen's)

Here they went with smock and crook,
Toiled in the sun, lolled in the shade,
Here they muddled out the brook
And here their hatchet cleared the glade:
Harvest-supper woke their wit,
Huntsman's moon their wooings lit.

From this church they led their brides;
From this church themselves were led
Shoulder-high; on these waysides
Sat to take their beer and bread:
Names are gone—what men they were
These their cottages declare.

Names are vanished, save the few
In the old brown Bible scrawled,
These were men of pith and thew,
Whom the city never called;
Scarce could read or hold a quill:
Built the barn, the forge, the mill.

On the green they watched their sons
Playing till too dark to see,
As their fathers watched them once,
As my father once watched me;
While the bat and beetle flew
On the warm air webbed with dew.

Unrecorded, unrenowned,
Men from whom my ways begin,
Here I know you by your ground,
But I know you not within—
All is mist, and there survives
Not one moment of your lives.

Like the bee that now is blown
Honey-heavy on my hand
From the toppling tansy-throne
In the green tempestuous land—
I'm a-Maying now, nor know
Who made honey long ago

THE same volume contains a poem that voices a frequent experience of disillusion—so frequent as to be worth while asking where the fault lies—

THE LAMENT OF THE DEMOBILIZED

By Vera M. Brittain

(Somerville)

"Four years," some say consolingly. "Oh, well,
What's that? You're young. And then it must have been
A very fine experience for you!"
And they forget
How others stayed behind, and just got on—
Got on the better since we were away.
And we came home and found
They had achieved, and men revered their names,
But never mentioned ours;
And no one talked heroics now, and we
Must just go back, and start again once more.
"You threw four years into the melting-pot—
Did you indeed!" these others cry. "Oh, well,
The more fool you!"
And we're beginning to agree with them.

As the author of "The Way of All Flesh" once cried, "O God, O Montreal," so now is one moved to mutter, "O God, O ye English, what you see in us." A poet sees beauty in the commonplace, and no doubt there was plenty of the latter in Nineveh, Babylon, and Tyre, but Siegfried Sassoon, who gave us such moving verse about the war, now shows he can see the commonplace just as well as anybody else, as he reports in verse to his kin at home (see *The London Mercury*) about his recent long visit among us:

STORM ON FIFTH AVENUE

By Siegfried Sassoon

A sallow waiter brings me six huge oysters. . .
Gloom shutters up the sunset with a plague
Of unpropitious twilight jagged asunder
By flashlight demonstrations. *Gee, what a peach*
Of a climate! (Pardon slang: these sultry storms
Afflict me with neurosis: rumbling thunder
Shakes my belief in academic forms.)

An oyster-colored atmospheric rumpus
Beats up to blot the sunken daylight's gildings.
Against the looming cloud-bank, ivory pale,
Stand twenty-storied blocks of office buildings.
Snatched upward on a gust, lost news-sheets sail
Waif-like in lone arena of mid-air;
Flapping like melancholy kites, they scare
My gaze, a note of wildness in the scene.

Out on the pattering sidewalk people hurry
For shelter, while the tempest swoops to scurry
Across to Brooklyn. Bellying figures clutch
At wide-brimmed hats and bend to meet the weather
Alarmed for fresh-worn silks and flurried feather.

Then hissing deluge splashes down to beat
The darkly glistening flatness of the street.
Only the cars nose on through rain-lashed twilight:
Only the Sherman Statue, angel-guided,
Maintains its mock-heroic martial gesture.

. . . .

A sallow waiter brings me beans and pork.
Outside there's fury in the firmament.
Ice-cream, of course, will follow; and I'm content. . . .
O Babylon! O Carthage! O New York!

MIDNIGHT ON BROADWAY

By Siegfried Sassoon

Under the cold brown canopy of heaven
Huge winking signs, unflickering gold façades,
Relentlessly proclaim the cheap-jack fame
Of Movie Stars, and Chewing Gum, and Tires.

The heaped snow has an artificial look
As if impersonating sifted sugar.
Along the melting sidewalks, blurred and trodden,
It clogs the feet of jostling crowds that shuffle
Through Broadway slush with faces greenish-pale,
Each face in spot-light of magnesium noon.

The doors of Drama swallow and disgorge them:
In soda-bars they sup; to-night's the night!
And Time, dissolved from frozen floating lumps
To multicolored spoonfuls of ice-cream,
Fades on the incandescence of their breath,
Whose jazz of glory is a dance of death.

. . . .

But *Wrigley's Gum*, flanked by cascading peacocks,
Mints the one dream, "to chew or not to chew."
If that's the question, you can solve it quick:
Ten cents and your saliva do the trick!

A HUNDRED-DOLLAR prize was awarded the author of the following for the best review of Wells's history. Some may see a subtle satire on the Britisher's pretentious work, which he has modestly offered as a foundation for a new Bible. Three stanzas out of seven deal, in the same proportion employed by the historian, with the easy story of prehistoric ages. The real job of the historian in dealing with the recorded life of man takes but three more. Then the fireworks. Truly Wellsian. The publishers of the book give this out:

A RHYMED REVIEW OF "THE OUTLINE OF HISTORY"

By H. G. Wells

Written by John Strong Newberry. Winning the $100 Prize

Deep in the blank abyss of time,
When Earth was only cooling lava,
Life raised from intertidal slime
Frail beings, glutinous as guava,
Which, forming skeletons and gizzards
By complication of their cells,
Brought on the age of Giant Lizards
Whose sage historian is Wells.

He reads the Record of the Rocks.
We see the clan of Brontosauri
Succumb to strange climatic shocks
While mammals gain their vanished glory,
Till, ferreting this fossil lore,
Where trees and caves afford defenses
We meet our first progenitor,
Sub-man Homo Heidelbergensis.

Then come Cro-Magnards, chipping bone,
Treating their sub-man cousins rudely,
They painted quaint designs on stone
And fashioned weapons far from crudely,
They caught the trick of iron smelting,
Sowed corn, and, when their crops increased,
Built huts to 'scape the tempest's pelting,
And pledged their faith to kings or priests.

Migrations breed divergent races,
Mongol and Mediterranean,
Nordic and Alpine. Alien faces
Rouse tribal enmities in man.
Great dynasties arise. Sumeria,
Egypt, Chaldea banish peace,
Persians and Medes assail Assyria,
And Xerxes leads his hosts to Greece.

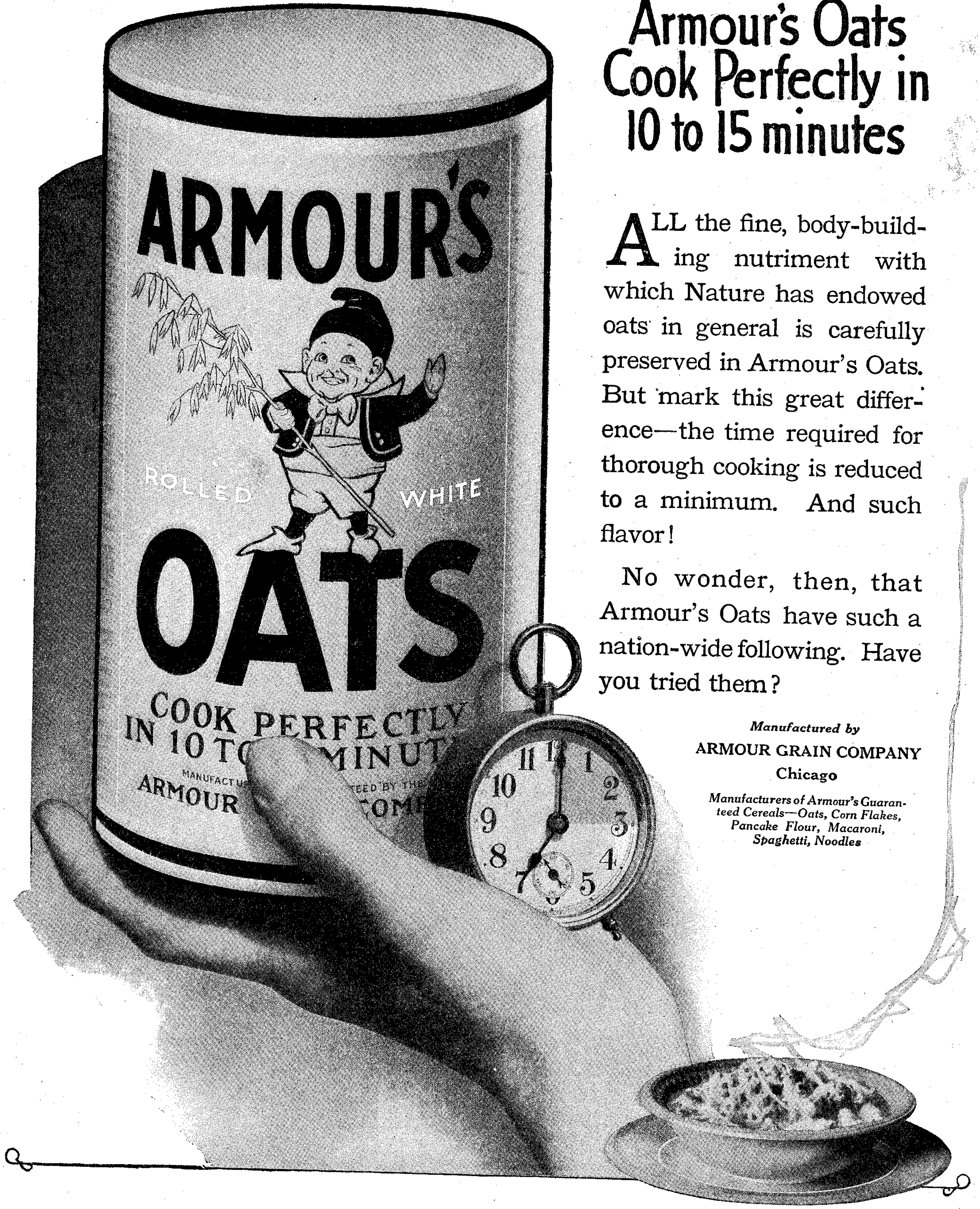
The over-rated Alexander
Triumphs and tastes a drunkard's doom.
Rome looms. Her empire waxes grander,
Then sinks in medieval gloom.
Charlemagne, Islam, Genghis Khan,
Before our wondering eyes are shown,
Till dwarfish-souled Napoleon
Ushers this latest age, our own.

Nor is it thrones and empires merely
That on this crowded canvas shine,
Prophets and saints are drawn as clearly,
And codes that men have deemed divine,
Creeds of Confucius and Gautama,
Jesus, Mohammed, Lao Tse,
Owen and Marx, and all the drama
Of travailing humanity.

Transcendent book! It dares to state,
When all the world is darkly groping
Through baneful fumes of greed and hate,
That there is still a chance for hoping.
If life's a race where education
Strives with disaster, as he tells,
Millions will here achieve salvation
And say with me, "Thank God for Wells!"

An Exclusive Advantage

Armour's Oats Cook Perfectly in 10 to 15 minutes


ARMOUR'S
ROLLED WHITE
OATS
COOK PERFECTLY IN 10 TO MINUT
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ARMOUR COM

ALL the fine, body-building nutriment with which Nature has endowed oats in general is carefully preserved in Armour's Oats. But mark this great difference—the time required for thorough cooking is reduced to a minimum. And such flavor!

No wonder, then, that Armour's Oats have such a nation-wide following. Have you tried them?

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ARMOUR GRAIN COMPANY
Chicago

Manufacturers of Armour's Guaranteed Cereals—Oats, Corn Flakes, Pancake Flour, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles

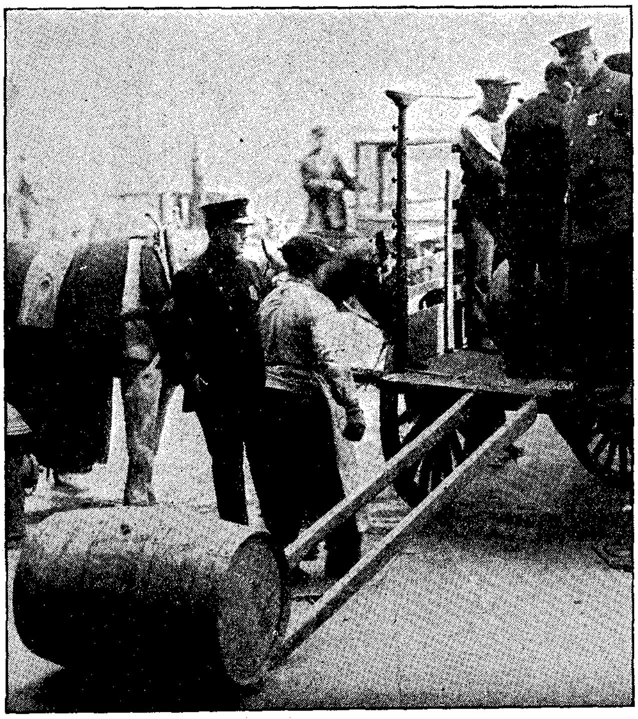
PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

NEW YORK'S "DRY WAVE" FURNISHES A SPECTACULAR RAID.

Drays back up to the sidewalk, barrels odorous of rank illegality are rolled out of cellars and sent away for safe-keeping, while the crowd looks on with mixed indignation, approval, and plain amusement.

RECORD "DRY" WEATHER IN NEW YORK

MAINE MAY BE THE POLITICAL BAROMETER of the country, but common consent and W. J. Bryan's recent statement seem to establish New York City as the national hygrometer. "If prohibition can be enforced in New York," declares Mr. Bryan, in agreement with numerous editors, both of and against his antispirituous faith, "it can be enforced in the country at large." General interest is aroused in the idea because New York is admittedly experiencing its greatest drought since the good old days of its Indian inhabitants, before civilization introduced fire-water and home-brew. A new and stringent act of the legislature, a new chief prohibition agent from Kentucky, a new activity by the city's police, have combined to give New York, in the words of the press dispatches, a succession of "the dryest days it has ever known." It is "almost impossible to obtain a drink anywhere in the city, and particularly in Manhattan, heretofore the wettest of the boroughs," observes a newspaper reporter of an investigating turn of mind. "A bottle of whisky on the hip is just as unlawful as a pistol or other dangerous weapon," a deputy police commissioner warns the populace in a special statement, and Police Commissioner Enright has made the revolutionary declaration that "Pull, friendship, and tradition will be ignored and will have no weight." For the first time people are being arrested in restaurants, charged with having liquor in their possession. Eleven men and one woman were held in $500 bail, charged with "carrying their own" at a Coney Island dance hall. Plain-clothes men have tasted drinks on restaurant tables, to the great indignation of patrons, even when the suspected stuff was returned as "passed." Policemen have been instructed to ferret out "walking bars," especially men wearing overcoats on warm days, by jostling them to see if they clink or gurgle.

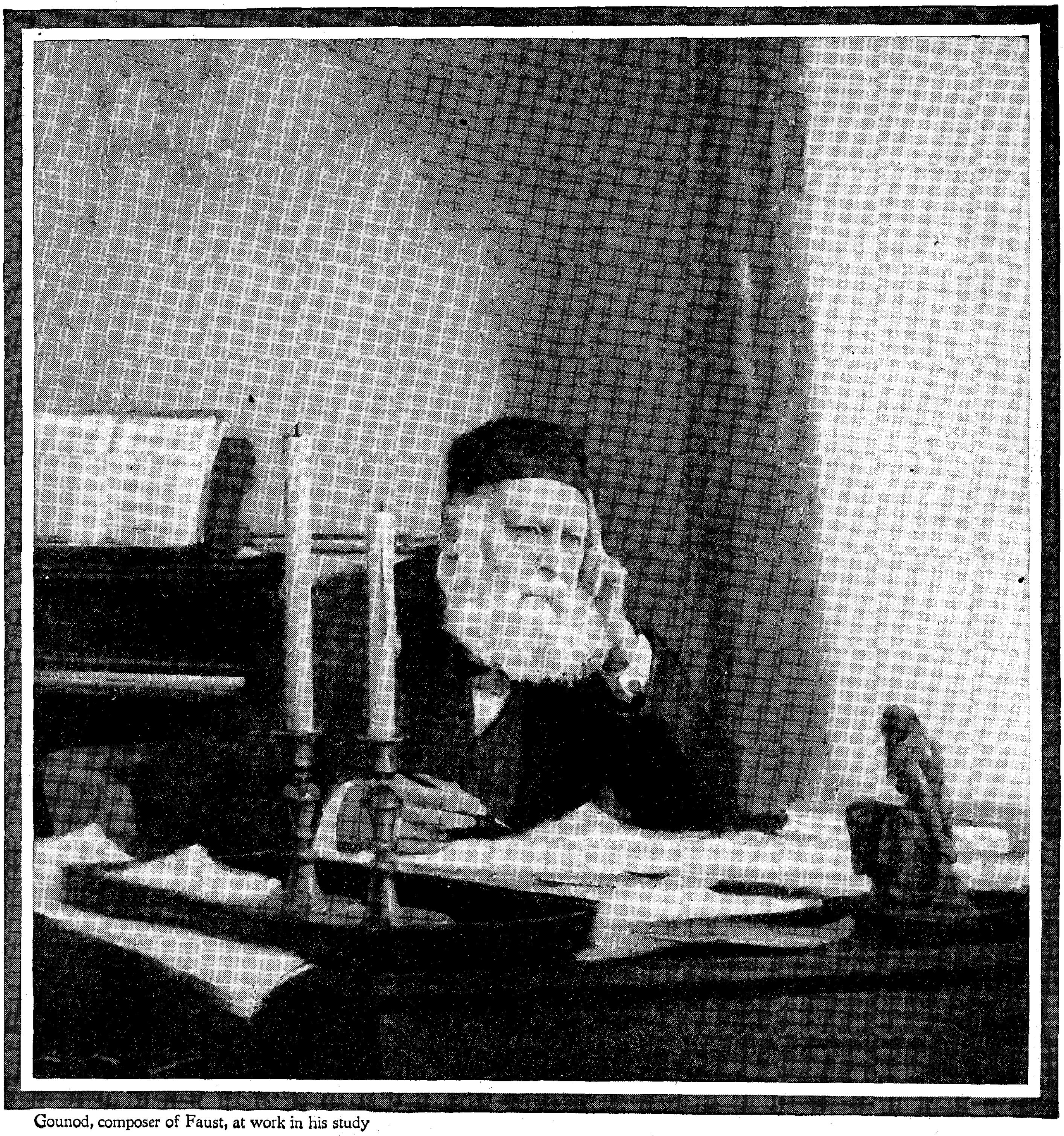


POLICEMEN "MOPPING UP."

Liquor valued at $150,000 was seized in this particular raid, but the owner produced a wholesaler's permit, and the case against him was dismissed. The stuff in the barrels, after a trip about town, came back to the cellar from which it started.

Arrests in the city long since passed the 10,000 mark, and a *Times* reporter figures that at the present rate of about 60 arrests per day, citizens will have to be imprest for jury duty at the rate of 18,000 per day, since it is computed that there are only 12 unbiased men fit for jury duty in every 200 impaneled. Another statistician figures that it will cost in the neighborhood of $27,000,000 a year to keep New York even comparatively well mopped up. While the Rochester *Herald* and the Savannah *News*, both looking on from a distance, agree that "evidently the prohibition law can be enforced if an effort is made to enforce it," many New York authorities are frankly skeptical as to the depth, length, and sincerity of the improvement. The astonishing activity of the New York police, "who have been conspicuously indifferent to prohibition enforcement," is said to be "causing much speculation regarding possible political motives." The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* remarks:

A Tammany force making



Gounod, composer of Faust, at work in his study

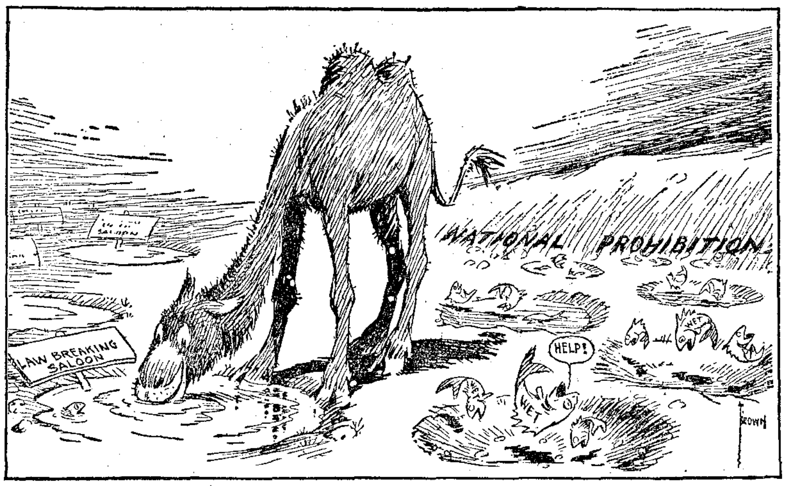
STEINWAY

THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

"ADELINA PATTI joins me in a mutual ecstasy and admiration for your piano," wrote Charles Gounod to William Steinway in 1888. Here at Steinway Hall there is a cherished collection of inspiring tributes from the greatest artists in every field of music. The Steinway is the piano of Kreisler as well as of Paderewski. Sir Edward Elgar esteems it as highly as did Franz Liszt. And when Leopold Stokowski writes, "the Steinway stands unequalled," he epitomizes the opinion of Richard Wagner no less than his own. Truly the Steinway is the chosen instrument of the creators and the interpreters of great music. Is there any wonder, then, that it is also the chosen instrument of the *lovers* of great music?

STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 107-109 East Fourteenth Street, New York City a Republican law odious by extreme enforcement suggests a method in the matter. With a mayoralty campaign coming on and Mayor Hylan Tammany's choice for renomination against any Republican nominee, politics may account for many things otherwise mysterious. And since offenders of the dry law are entitled to jury trials in which the juries almost invariably return a verdict of acquittal, the dryness continues to be dubious.

The seizure of Jewish sacramental wine, both in New York City and in Rochester, to the great indignation of the Jewish population, is said to have been made partly with the idea of making prohibition unpopular. This general view of the situation, tho it receives the support of some prohibitionists, is not credited by the Anti-Saloon League of New York, the organization headed by Mr. Anderson. A recent bulletin sent out by the League's Publicity Department refers to the "house-afire" method that the New York City Police Department is using in its attack on the saloons. We read:



MOPPING UP THE WET SPOTS.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

> "There's a reason," according to the writer, Henry Irving Dodge, grandnephew of Washington Irving, author of "Skinner's Big Idea," and of that famous piece of patriotic propaganda written during the world-war, "The Yellow Dog."
>
> Mr. Dodge is "for" prohibition and "for" law enforcement, and he recently wrote a scathing arraignment of the personal-liberty wailers, entitled "The Cry of Personal Liberty," which is considered a best-seller not only by prohibitionists but by all those who believe in law and order.
>
> "Yes, there's a reason why the police take a special and particular joy in enforcing this law," he said yesterday. "I got it from a thin-visaged, gray-eyed, raw-boned Irish cop who was directing traffic at a certain crossing on the upper East Side. Opposite him was a saloon with a sign in the window, 'On May 1 this place will open as a restaurant.' I wanted to find out at first hand how such a man would feel about prohibition, so I crossed over to him and said, pointing to the saloon:
>
> "'It's a pity to drive these fellows out of business, isn't it?'
>
> "He towered above me, and I felt the withering scorn and contempt in his glance as he looked down at me.
>
> "'Sir,' he said, 'I've been on duty in this neighborhood for a good many years, and if you only knew the number of times I've been called into these houses to prevent murder by drink-crazed men who were beating their wives, smashing the furniture and throwing it out of the windows, and driving half-naked children into the snow because of the liquor they got in these saloons, you'd thank God they are putting them out of business. I say—"Thank God for prohibition."'
>
> "After giving the signal for the resumption of traffic, he turned to me again and said fiercely: 'The Government's been pretty free giving personal liberty to the "old man," but why the hell doesn't it protect the personal liberty of the children—that's what I want to know.'
>
> "I never thought of it just that way before," said Mr. Dodge. "But now that I do think of it, I realize there's a reason why the police of New York City are glad to enforce this law."

Ernest S. Langley, New York's chief prohibition supervising agent, the fifth in succession since prohibition came along, is not unduly optimistic on the subject of a dry New York. He is quoted to this effect by Edwin C. Hill, in the New York *Herald:*

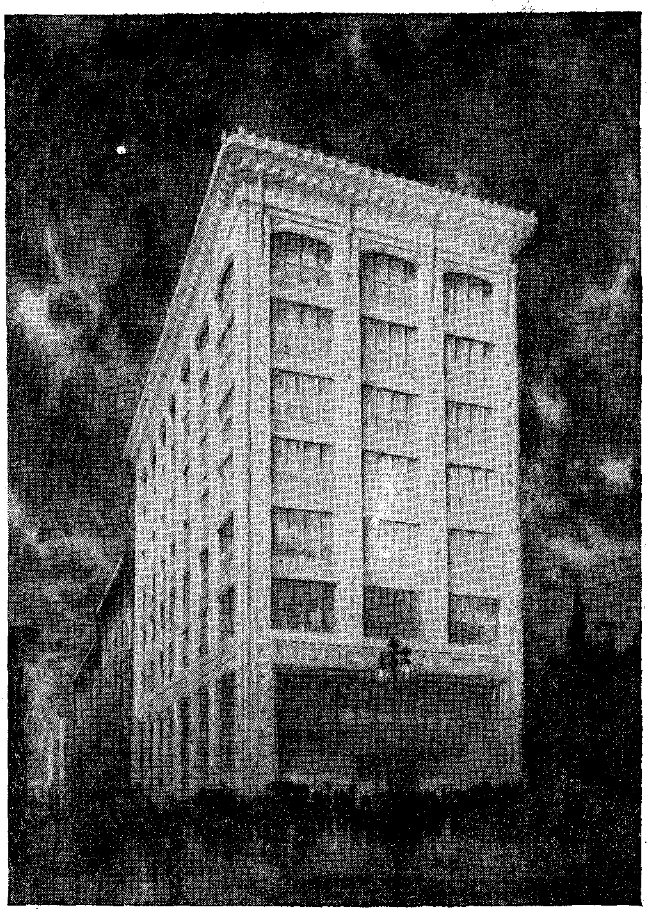
> "I want to see if a man can make good on this proposition. I know what I'm up against and with what insufficient tools, but that sort of spurs a man to do his keenest. I'm no stranger to New York, you know, as six years of my thirteen in the United States Revenue Service have been spent here in this city, and I know the lie of the land very accurately. Sizing up the whole enforcement situation, there are a few factors that stand out, in my estimation.
>
> "In the first place, take the matter of public opinion. It is pretty obvious that public opinion in this city is indifferent to enforcement if not actually hostile. Apparently a large part of the population chuckle with pleasure when they see prohibition made farcical. Another large part deliberately violate the law, altho they are men and women of character and would not dream of breaking other laws knowingly. Whatever public sentiment may be elsewhere in the country, it is unfriendly to prohibition in this and several other big cities.
>
> "Look at the manifestations of cynical disobedience to the Constitution and the law of Congress. I have reason to believe that at many public banquets this year dinners attended by men of large prominence, wealth, and respectability, bankers, college men, professional men, there was more booze consumed than at dinners in the wet era. These gentlemen, all pillars of respectability, brought their own liquor 'on the hip,' as the phrase has it, carrying their stimulant in pocket flasks and drinking more straight whisky, therefore, than they ever consumed in the old days. I have been told by credible persons that there has been much actual public drunkenness at these dinners. All these men who violate the law in that way know perfectly well what they are doing. They go to lengths in a spirit of bravado, I think, but it all traces back to their distaste for the prohibition law.
>
> "Take the household situation—the private still. How many men do you know that are making their own booze, either distilling hard liquor or brewing beer?" Langley asked.
>
> "A number," the interviewer said. "One of them, by the way, is a very prominent banker. Another is a well-known lawyer. I wouldn't be surprized to hear of a preacher."
>
> "Nor would I," said Langley. "I haven't a doubt that thousands of stills are running in this city, many thousands in the private homes. These contrivances are being manufactured enormously, and there is no doubt that they have a wide sale. One can buy a very classy still for about forty dollars, copper and everything. It might amaze the community if we could get a look at all the good people who are moonshining thus in utter contempt of the law of their country."

As to the enforcement situation in the city's saloons, Mr. Langley is quoted to this not very "dry" effect:

> "There are lots of saloon-keepers in New York that are selling booze more or less openly. Some of them have been arrested—many, in fact. Some of them have been acquitted or have been the beneficiaries of a disagreement. Public opinion operating again, you see. Almost all are slippery customers and have invented a variety of brand-new tricks to protect them from raiders. In the first place, it is virtually impossible for a stranger to get a drink. I'll bank on that. I mean that you couldn't walk unaccompanied into a saloon you had never been in before and where, of course, your face was not known, and get a drink. Saloon-keepers sell nowadays only to people they know and can rely on not to give evidence against them. There seems to be a very numerous class of such persons. Then, too, they keep little liquor in the place, sometimes renewing the supply half a dozen times in the course of the day from a hiding-place in the neighborhood. It is served from pitchers often, so that the damaging fluid can be tipped into a sink or into a knot-hole before an invading officer can seize it.
>
> "In some places the proprietors will sell booze only in small flasks, which the patron must buy entire and from which he must serve himself. Other places keep the chain on the door to give time for getting rid of evidence in case of a raid. The stratagems are endless. I don't say it is hard to get a drink in New York if one is known. Otherwise it is a tough proposition."

To the question, "What's going to be the final result—will prohibition really prohibit?" Mr. Langley replied:

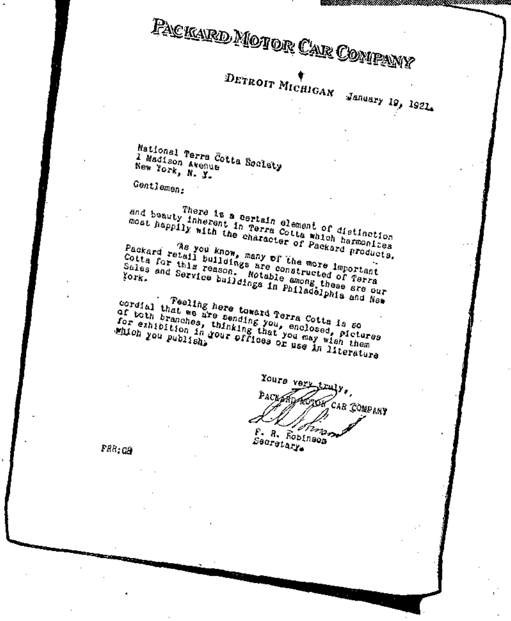
> "For ninety-nine hundredths of the United States, yes. As a matter of fact, most of the country is pretty dry right now. Liquor is so expensive and so bad in most places where it is accessible at all that few buy except men confirmed in their addiction. The only true wet spots are the big cities and along the border."



Copyright, 1921, by National Terra Cotta Society *Drawing by Hugh Ferriss*

Sales and Service Building
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF PHILADELPHIA
Cream matt glazed Terra Cotta ALBERT KAHN, Architect

Sales and Service Building
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW YORK
ALBERT KAHN, Architect
White glazed Terra Cotta



PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT MICHIGAN January 19, 1921.

National Terra Cotta Society
1 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

There is a certain element of distinction and beauty inherent in Terra Cotta which harmonizes most happily with the character of Packard products.

As you know, many of the more important Packard retail buildings are constructed of Terra Cotta for this reason. Notable among these are our Sales and Service buildings in Philadelphia and New York.

Feeling here toward Terra Cotta is so cordial that we are sending you, enclosed, pictures of both branches, thinking that you may wish them for exhibition in your offices or use in literature which you publish.

Yours very truly,
PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
F. R. Robinson
Secretary.

FRR:CB

An Architectural ANSWER *to a* MODERN PROBLEM

SO late as 1902, town councils were limiting the speed of automobiles to "6 miles an hour and 4 miles when passing horses." Today we have one car for every twenty persons in the United States; and not a city or town but boasts its "Automobile Row."

These automobile buildings, combining service stations with beautiful showrooms, offered the architect a new problem—a difficult combination of utilitarian and aesthetic requirements. For facing these buildings Terra Cotta has proved the solution.

Made in any shape, Terra Cotta can be used for both the plain exterior surfaces and the decorative details which spell the difference between monotony and interest, as exemplified in the building pictured above. Terra Cotta resists fire, weather and time. An occasional washing with soap and water removes all accumulations of dirt, oil and grease.

Take Packard and Terra Cotta, for instance. Mr. F. R. Robinson, Secretary of the Packard Motor Car Company, writes from Detroit:

> "There is a certain element of distinction and beauty inherent in Terra Cotta which harmonizes most happily with the character of Packard products. As you know, many of the more important Packard retail buildings are constructed of Terra Cotta for this reason. Notable among these are our Sales and Service Buildings in Philadelphia and New York."

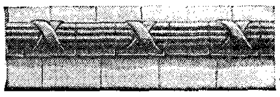
NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY, a bureau of service and information, numbers among its publications "Terra Cotta Defined", which tells by text and photographs not only what Terra Cotta is but what it means to any owner or tenant. Another brochure, "The Garage," illustrates automobile sales buildings, service stations and public garages the country over.

But, no matter in what class of buildings you are interested, write us, and we will send you a brochure or other information illustrating Terra Cotta's value and achievement in that field. Address National Terra Cotta Society, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS

TERRA COTTA SERIES No. 8

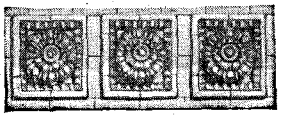
Reed Motif



Portion of frieze, Packard Building, Philadelphia

The motif of long, reed-like fillets, bound at intervals with lashings of ribbon, originated in antiquity, with bound Egyptian lotus stalks, and was developed in the form shown here in the period of Louis XVI, when it became a favorite motif in both architecture and furniture.

Rosette



Portion of frieze, Packard Building, Philadelphia

Originating in ancient Egypt, and carrying through the architecture of Assyria, Greece and Rome to the architecture of today, the rosette has always been a much-used motif for unit ornament. It is used here, in repeat, as a frieze decoration, as well as elsewhere in the ornamentation of the vertical and horizontal members of the exterior walls.

(All the material illustrated is Terra Cotta)

To become familiar with Architecture, follow this Series of Details. No. 9 will appear in The Literary Digest of June 4.

TERRA COTTA

Permanent *Beautiful* *Profitable*

MOVIE MYTHS AND FACTS AS SEEN BY AN INSIDER

THE "VAST QUANTITIES OF UTTER NONSENSE regarding picture-making" that are regularly poured into the newspapers and magazines stirs Benjamin B. Hampton, "one of the pioneers of motion-picture industry," to make some remarks "based on a complete knowledge of the facts." His facts, in some cases, might be considered revolutionary. He announces, for instance, in italics: "*The movies need the nice girl.* They need the girl that comes from a good family with education and tradition back of her." The old adage which declares that "a silk purse can not be made of leather," he says, might be paraphrased into a modern statement that a fine screen actress can not be fashioned out of coarse material. There are many "nice girls" in the movies to-day, he declares, "and there are many opportunities for more nice girls who have in them a spark of talent and the willingness to work."

Perhaps the visitors who write the ordinary magazine and newspaper yarns about the movies, opines Mr. Hampton, can't prevent themselves from being swept off their feet by the unusual spectacle of those great picture "lots" which are to be found nowhere on earth except in Los Angeles. A "lot," be it known, is a tract of land on which the "studio" buildings are located. The lots range in size from five to as much as fifty acres. The writer goes on, in *The Pictorial Review:*

> Once past the guards at the gate of a busy studio, the visitor is bewildered by the panorama spread before him. It is as if sections of a world's fair had been mixed with a performance of grand opera, a circus, and several spectacular theatrical productions. Fairyland and wonderland join with the activities of a small city of factories. Carpenters, painters, plumbers, furniture-makers, mechanics, artists, and artizans of many kinds mingle with men in evening clothes, pirates from the Spanish Main, cowboys, New York gangsters, soldiers from almost any page of history, preachers, show-girls, women in gay evening frocks, and girls in Turkish harem costumes. Every variety of human being walks the streets of the studio lots. Every age, from the incubator baby carefully attended by trained nurses to the little chap of eight, who between scenes studies his school lessons with a tutor; from young girls studying toe-dancing to old men who earn a living because of their "character" beards—every age, and perhaps every nationality, does its day's work "on the lot."

It almost seems as if it must be unfashionable to speak or write soberly of the movies, or to tell the plain truth about studio life, observes Mr. Hampton:

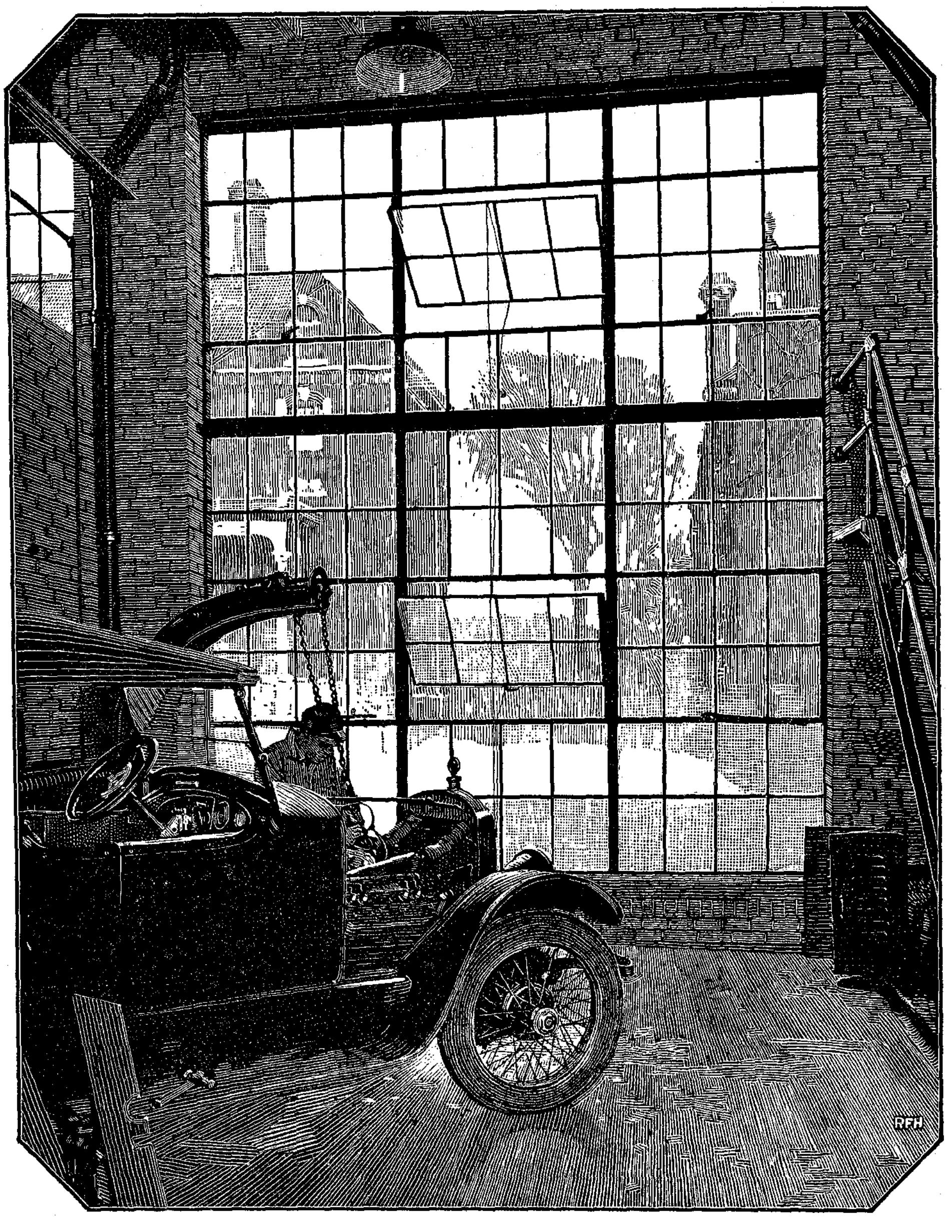
> The public has been convinced that studio-land is filled with arrogant, unlettered, autocratic directors who wear sporty clothes and bellow loudly through megaphones; with ex-barbers who have become stars and who have only a nodding acquaintance with good manners, good English, or good morals; and with young women who spend most of their waking hours lolling in boudoirs waiting to vamp strange men.
>
> All of which is far from the truth—and all of which injures the movies in various ways, among others, in that the nice girl, ambitious to become a screen actress, is almost invariably discouraged by her family and her friends.

The best way to pick a thistle, the writer goes on, is to grab it quickly and firmly. By way of trying that method with the thistle label, "bad reputation of movie-players," he goes on:

> The reputation is unjust, unfair, and undeserved. Most of the picture-players are decent, well-behaved men and women. A few are tough-minded, as William James might have classified them, or "hard-boiled," as present slang would express it. This minority is noisy and active. In New York this tough or fast crowd would be swallowed up in the vastness of the city. As Los Angeles is a much smaller city than New York, the plain, unvarnished truth is that noisiness and naughtiness are much more conspicuous in the California movie capital than in Manhattan.
>
> Bearing these facts in mind, it is quite easy to understand that the small percentage of movie-players who give loud parties and otherwise misconduct themselves receive much more public attention than the overwhelming majority who live quiet lives, and interest themselves in the affairs of their homes, their children, their country clubs, and their churches.
>
> The writers on motion-picture subjects keep the reading public all worked up over the fancy lingerie and decorative limousine upholstery, the bucketfuls of jewels and menageries of Persian pussies of the movie stars—but somehow or other they never seem to write about the church attendance of these players or the number of babies reared per annum in the Hollywood studio families. Yet there are churches that draw very heavily on the picture colony. Well-known players whom you know only as heavy-browed villains and society ladies are earnest churchgoers. Not just a handful of them, but many of them.
>
> Los Angeles charities find the picture people prompt to give their studios, their talent, their time, and their money to every worthy object. The greatest stars in filmdom join with the cowboy "extras" in presenting entertainments that turn many thousands of dollars into the bank-accounts of institutions working for the common good. I know of no kindlier, more decent, more generous class of people on earth than the picture group of Los Angeles; and I lose my temper and boil with wrath when I think that a few rotten apples in a barrel can give an entire orchard a bad name.
>
> Let me say plainly to the girl who wants to get into the movies that she alone can determine what her life will be after she reaches Los Angeles. She runs no more risk in the movies than she would encounter in the shoe factories of Lynn, Mass., the carpet factories of Yonkers, N. Y., or a wholesale drug establishment in Atlanta, Ga. After she is in the movies, if she chooses she can go to church every Sunday. If she wants to live quietly, she can do so. If she wants to be fast or tough, she will find sets to satisfy this longing, but if she chooses to play the tough game in her personal life she can be sure that she will soon portray none but that type of rôle on the screen. Little parties at the beach, late hours, and undesirable habits may not interfere with the career of a society butterfly, but they are an insuperable obstacle to the girl who wants to make good in pictures. The camera coldly records that which it finds in a girl's face, and no make-up and no tricks of lighting can deceive the lens very long.
>
> To say that "beauty fades like a flower" is not poetry in movie language. It is hard, practical sense. The camera demands the beauty of freshness and sweetness. The movie magnate pays high prices for these qualities, and once the freshness has faded or the sweetness has started to sour—the icy-hearted movie magnate moves the girl downward into lower-priced rôles.

The old story of a pull gaining foothold in pictures still persists, we are told. Girls with no talent, often with physical blemishes, who fail to make engagements in Los Angeles spread the report that their failures were due to lack of influence. Mr. Hampton comments:

> Half a dozen years ago a girl might have gone to Los Angeles and easily secured a job on a lot—to use studio idiom—at twenty-five dollars a week. She would appear in mob scenes as a cow-girl, or a Venetian lady-in-waiting, or whatever might be the rôle of the day or the week. If her work happened to attract the attention of a director she might be given a small acting part, and if she handled this rôle effectively she would be promoted. Many of the famous men and women stars of to-day won their positions by making good in small parts in program pictures. In the old days each time a player was advanced the whisper of "pull" spread through the dressing-rooms. If favoritism existed then, it certainly is not an active factor to-day, as may be proved by the "stars" that have disappeared. The chances are that faulty judgment rather than friendship created these short-lived celebrities. However, whether favoritism or errors in judgment were responsible, the day of "pulls" disappeared just about the time when the expensive photoplays of the present appeared.
>
> No producer to-day dares risk $100,000 to $200,000 on a weak star or on an all-star cast in which an inefficient player may injure the entire picture. Making pictures has grown to be a definite business, subject to the same rules that govern all commercial undertakings. Favoritism may help a boy or a girl to get a chance at the outset, but unless he or she makes good, the opportunity comes to a prompt conclusion.
>
> The new, expensive, all-star picture has changed the method of employing players. The large "stock companies" with actors and actresses on a more or less permanent pay-roll have disappeared. One studio, at which several hundred men and women were formerly members of a stock company, now has perhaps a dozen players under contract, and each of these is a highly efficient specialist. The casting of small parts and extras in the large studios is usually in charge of a "casting director," who



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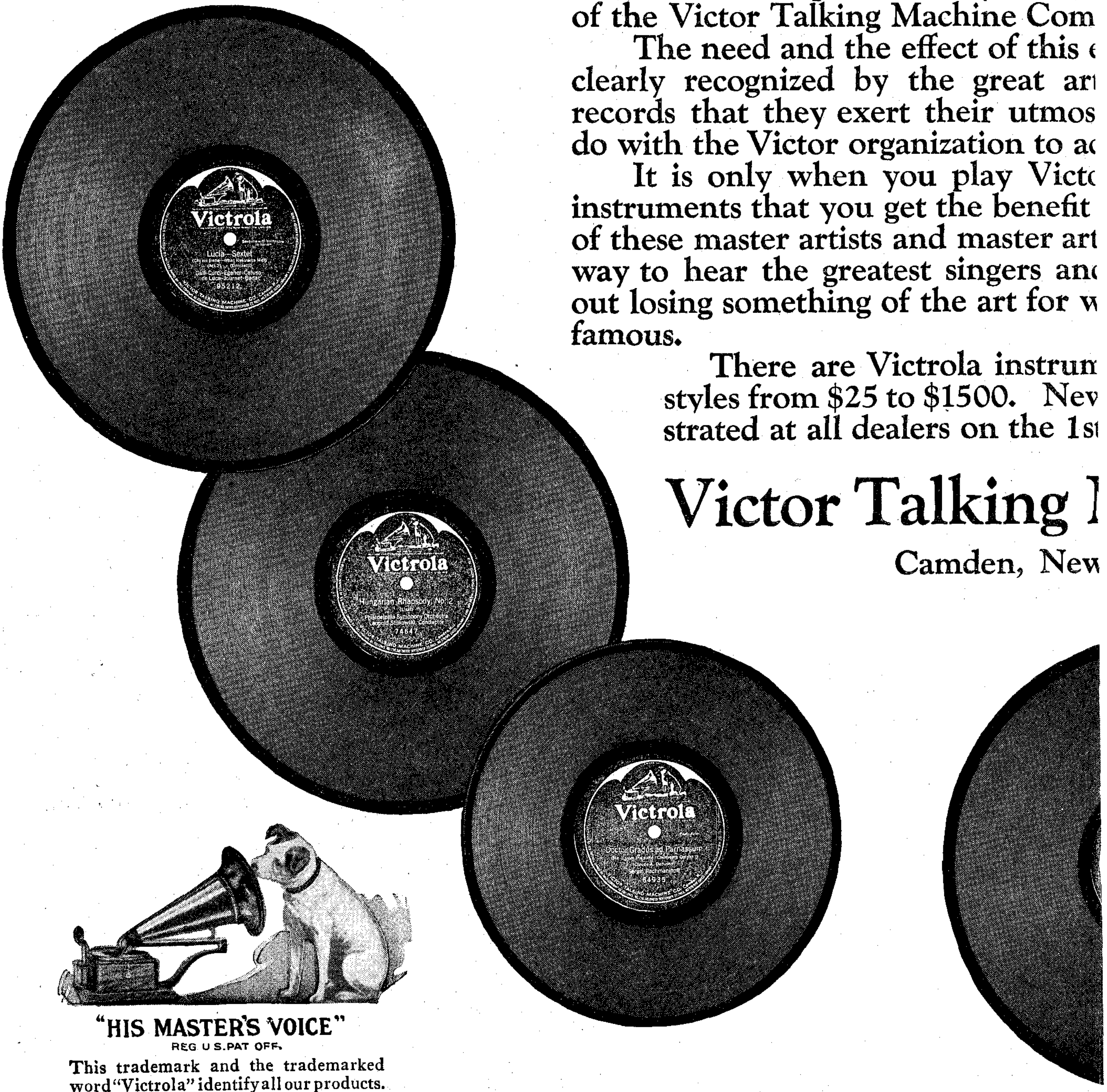
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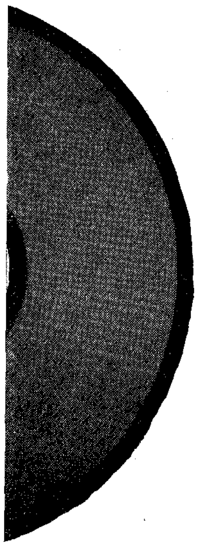

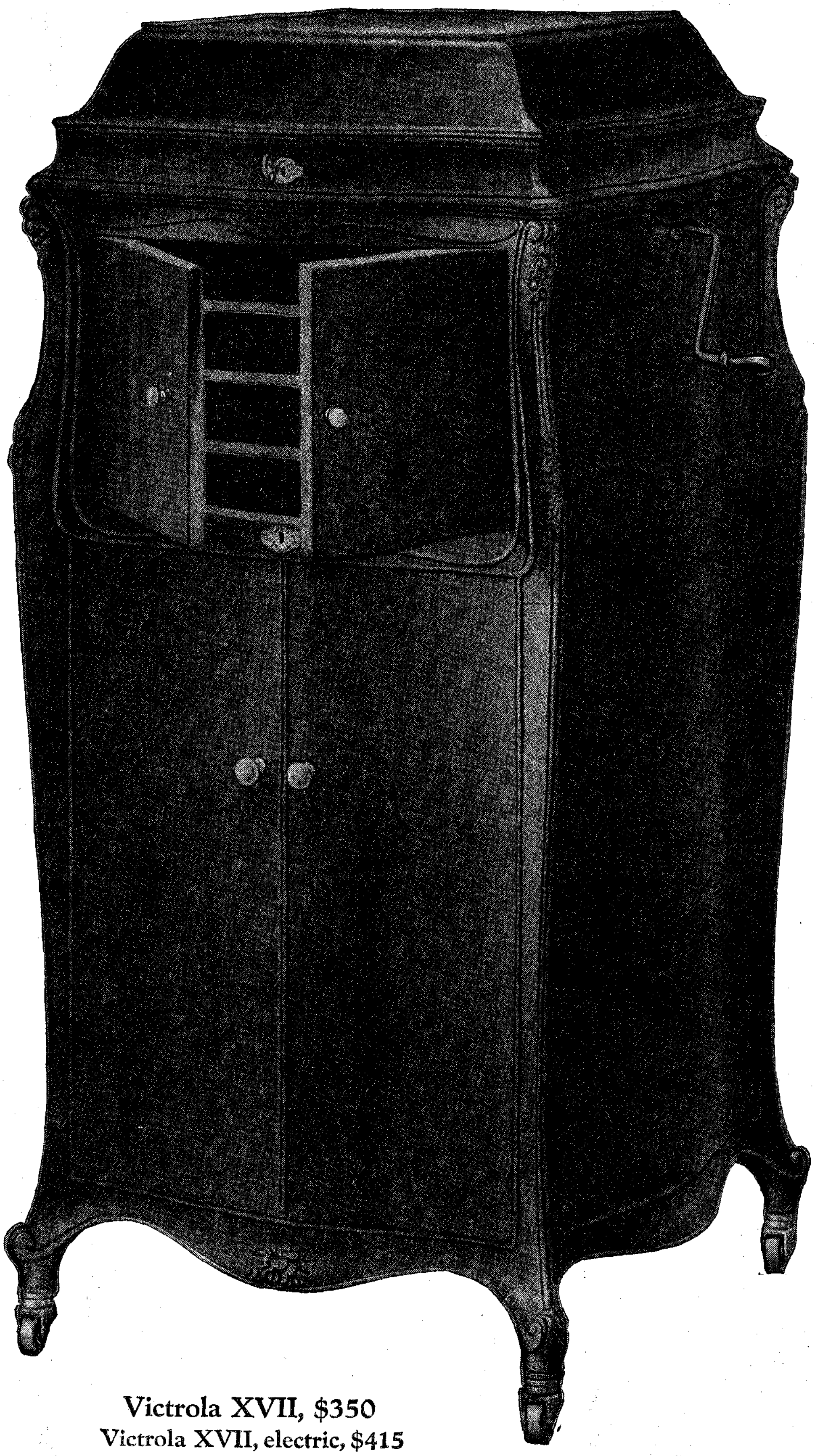

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SEATTLE
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By C. T. Conover

THIS IS not a chance happening for one year, but an unbroken record over a long period of years, according to the Mortality Statistics of the United States government. For instance, according to latest available figures Seattle's death rate was 8.6 per 1000, Spokane's 9.5, Los Angeles' 12.9, Cincinnati's 14.2, St. Paul's 14.3, Philadelphia's 14.5, Boston's 14.9, San Francisco's 15.1, Baltimore's, 15.5, Washington's 15.6, New Orleans' 19.7, and Trenton's 20.1. Your expectancy of life will be materially increased by living in Seattle.

Seattle is in a class by itself in respect to the low rate of infant mortality, 55 per 1000. In other words, *the infant born in Seattle has approximately 95 chances out of 100 of surviving and several times more chances of attaining adult life than the baby born in the East or the Middle West.* It will also be a sturdier and stronger person. Seattle is a paradise for children—infantile complaints are practically unknown.

Seattle's health record is due to an entire absence of extremes of heat and cold, of cyclones, hurricanes, earthquakes and severe electrical storms—a climate soothing to nervous troubles and that invites one out of doors the year round, an abundance of pure water, an altogether exceptional milk supply, perfect drainage and a scenic environment whose beauty and sublimity tend to lift one above the petty trials of life.

The climate gives a 20 per cent. margin in manufacturing costs due to increased efficiency of labor, a fact well demonstrated in competition.

Seattle is the center of the richest area on the continent in basic resources—timber, agriculture, horticulture, dairying, mining, coal, fisheries, etc.—is by far the nearest Pacific Coast port to the Orient and the chief railroad center on the Pacific Coast.

Seattle's harbor is classed by shipping men as the best in the world and her docks and cargo handling equipment are superior to anything on the coast.

Seattle is a wonder city—grown from 4,000 to 350,000 during the writer's business life. *The big opportunities are still ahead.* Whether you simply want to enjoy life and live long, or have an industry to establish or a branch to locate, send for Seattle's inspiring story, "Seattle, The Seaport of Success."

"I think that this Puget Sound country, perhaps because of its climate and its ideals, is breeding a stronger and better fibered civilization than is elsewhere apparent in this country."—W. C. Edens, of the Central Trust Co., Chicago.

"It is the charmed land of the American continent, with the most restful and soothing climate in the world, the land where 'it is always afternoon' and the ideal home for the blond races upon this American continent."—Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

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Manufacture in Seattle — The Seaport of Success

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

selects the players because of their fitness for the rôles. In the small companies the producer or the director does his own casting, and the work has grown so impersonal that several producers will not employ a player unless they have actually seen how she looks in a motion-picture. Friendship and pull are not worth a bean under such methods.

"Pull" is not necessary to make good in the movies, but proper physical equipment, a germ of talent or genius, and an everlasting willingness to work and to learn are essential.

Getting down to the actual consideration of engagements and salaries, you can accept it as a fact, says the writer, that as a general rule, "If you are very tall or very short, or very heavy or very lean, your chances for success in pictures are very remote." He goes on:

And now let us talk about wages. Most girls have a hazy idea that all motion-picture actresses are stars and rolling in wealth. They read stories of some girl from Ashtabula, Ohio, who came to Los Angeles and earned ten dollars a day as an extra because she had some nice gowns.

"Ten dollars a day equals sixty dollars a week, or $3,000 a year," clicks the adding-machine in the dreamer's mind. "I could live nicely on that until I become a star at $3,000 a week."

All of which is far from the facts—the hard, board-and-room-shoes-and-stockings truth.

Perhaps a fair-sized section of misunderstanding is due to the careless use of the word "star."

Girls get an impression that nearly all players are stars and that all stars receive enormous salaries. This form of thinking, or lack of thinking, creates a set of beliefs regarding movie-land similar to the ignorance of European immigrants who used to flock to America confident that gold nuggets could be picked up in the streets of New York.

The real stars *are* really well paid. They work under yearly contracts and receive salaries ranging from several hundred to several thousand dollars a week each week in the year. There are comparatively few of these star positions; perhaps two hundred or three hundred names would complete the list. There are several thousand —maybe six or eight thousand—players and "extras" working in pictures more or less regularly. These people work as "free lances"; that is, they work when they can secure engagements. The best of them work by the week, and the minor parts and extras are paid by the day.

Extras—the men and women who fill a drawing-room, or constitute a company of soldiers, or fill up any "mob scene"—receive from $3 to $10 a day while they work. Thus, if Mary Jones is used for four days in a scene in a restaurant and supplies her own costume she probably receives $7.50 a day, or a total of $30 for the engagement. When that job is ended she tramps the round of the casting offices or agencies looking for more work. If she has good luck she may succeed in getting two hundred days of work a year; with fair luck she may get one hundred and fifty days; with poor luck, or in hard times, her $7.50-a-day payments may be few and far between.

Not all extras receive $7.50 a day.

Many men and women are paid $5 a day, and the great mob scenes using hundreds of people are composed largely of extras at $3 a day. The average player doing extra work will earn perhaps $5 a day, or possibly $800 to $1,200 a year. And on top of that this class of player often has to pay an agent 5 to 10 per cent. commission.

The glamour of the movies fades away rapidly when the young aspirant in Athens, Ga., or Biddeford, Me., or Rome, N. Y., learns that with fair luck she may rise to the dizzy heights of $800 to $1,200 a year.

Let us assume that she persists in her determination to get into the movies, and that she has an attractive personality and good habits, and that she is willing to work. What then?

Her first promotion will be upward through the list of "extra girls" to that of small parts. Her salary will advance from $5 or $7.50 a day to $10 or $15 a day. She will continue to be paid by the day until she has made a little reputation for herself, and then she will be able to secure engagements by the week and will be paid $75 to $125 a week. Her engagement will be during the life of the part; that is, if the character portrayed requires two or four or six weeks of camera work she will receive wages during that period. Then she, or her agent for her, must hunt out another engagement.

In various cities, we are told, concerns are urging girls to have "tests" made. A test is a motion-picture, just long enough to give an idea of the girl's actual appearance in the film:

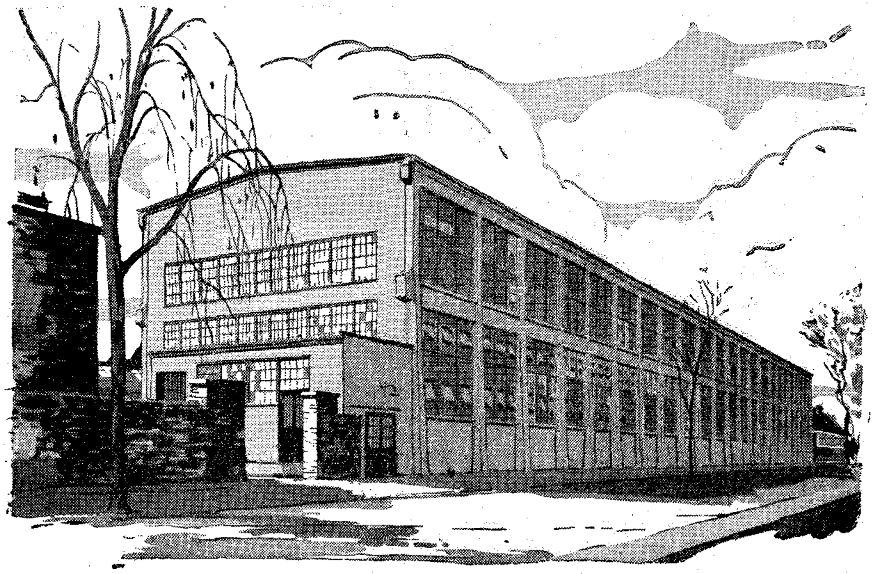
The girl poses before a motion-picture camera and a film of a hundred or several hundred feet is made. The matter of tests is complicated and tests themselves are expensive. To be properly tested, a girl must be "made up" carefully, that is, she must apply the precise grease-paint, powders, etc., needed to permit attractive photography. The natural skin of a white person photographs gray or black unless cosmetics are applied. Make-up is an art by itself, and it is such a difficult art that even experienced actresses are sometimes baffled by it. Consequently the "testing" of novices is a matter requiring skill or the candidate's test may not be fair to her.

Photographs and snap-shots mailed to a producer or to a reliable agent will accomplish all the necessary preliminaries. If the producer feels that he can use you, he will tell you how to proceed, or if the agent finds that you have a chance in Los Angeles, he will so advise you. Then will be time enough to consider all the other details.

The best advice is to stay at home until you are sure that an opportunity is open to you. Even then, when you go to Los Angeles take enough money to make sure you can live decently until you have passed the initial period of your experience.

Also, bring mother to Los Angeles with you, and keep her with you. Mother's watchfulness and friendship and advice are an invaluable asset to the girl in the movies. If mother is not available, bring auntie, or a trusted middle-aged woman whose friendship is approved by your mother. The girl who lives with mother or auntie, and keeps on good terms with her, has put down a solid foundation for success. This is neither preaching nor sentimentalism—it is hard, sound sense.

The greatest of all girl artists has never been far from her mother's side. The flashy, colorful stories of motion-picture poodle dogs, silk pajamas, and ropes of pearls deal sparsely with movie mothers,



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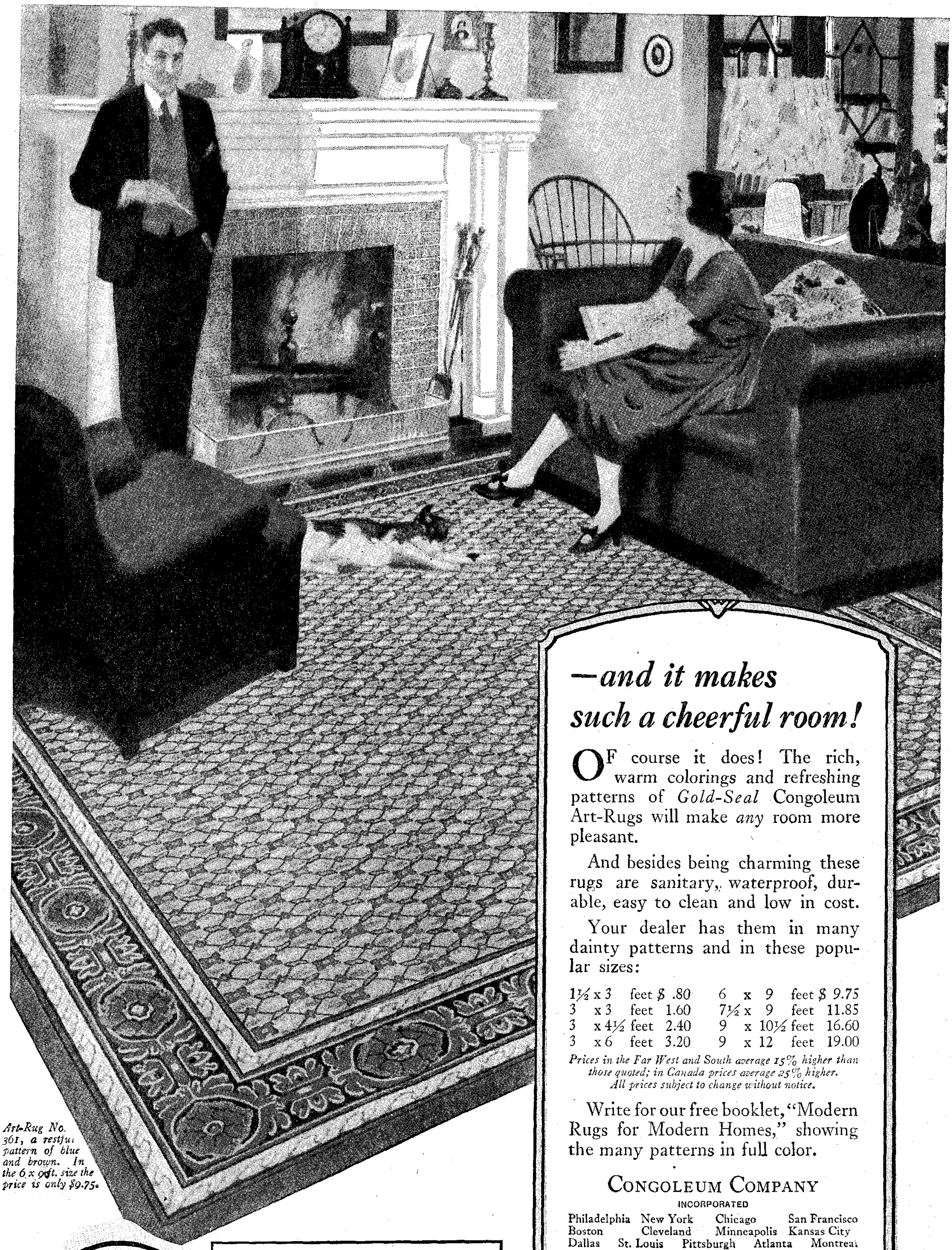

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

but the men who are watching young women working their way up are struck by the fact that a large proportion of the actresses who are winning success to-day are the ones who live with mother and follow mother's advice.

And whatever you do, do not go to Los Angeles alone and with slender financial resources, hoping that fortune will smile on you. Many girls make this error, and often the results are tragic. The best advice is not to go to Los Angeles until you have definite encouragement from a reliable producer or reliable agent. Then, when you do go, take your mother or auntie with you—and *live with her.*

LENINE AND HIS SOVIETS—A FRIENDLY VIEW

"AND when is the American revolution coming?"

This question, in excellent English, is said to be Lenine's first greeting to practically every American who succeeds in getting an audience with him. It is the question with which he greeted Washington D. Vanderlip, head of the financial syndicate whose report of a tremendous concession in Siberia stirred mixed amazement and incredulity in most parts of the civilized world. Mr. Vanderlip, according to his own chatty account of his Russian adventures published in the May issue of *Asia*, "The American Magazine of the Orient," found Lenine a very cheerful companion as well as an extremely astute business man. When Lenine had delivered his question as to the American revolution, "with a cordial smile," the writer smiled with equal cordiality, he says, and replied: "Not in a thousand years. And any Russians you send over there to make a revolution will be hanged to the nearest lamp-posts!" The dictator of the world's greatest empire and autocracy took the reply in good part and turned the conversation to another angle:

"I'm told that every American family has a motor-car. Is that so—every one?" I came back: "Everybody—or else an order for one in his pocket, backed by the country's prosperity." My interlocutor halted. "Tell me," he said slowly and seriously, "does anything in Soviet Russia seem good to you?" "Yes—many things," I replied. "And Americans, let me add, want the best wherever they find it. Whatever is good in Russia, we'll be the first to take. But we've got to be shown. We're from Missouri." At the last word he cocked his head. "Missouri! The Missouri River? What's that got to do with it?" He had pounced on the sole reference he didn't know. I explained the idiom and told him that, if he would understand us, he ought to know our slang at least as well as our geography.

On his desk lay a copy of the New York *Times*, well thumbed. "Do you really read it?" I asked. "I read the New York *Times*, the Chicago *American*, and the Los Angeles *Times* regularly," he said. "Through the New York *Times* I keep track of the atrocities, the assassinations, and the new revolutions in Russia. Otherwise I shouldn't know where to find them. The Chicago *American* tells me what is going on in the Middle West. And the Los Angeles *Times*—oh, by the way, wasn't the office of that newspaper wrecked by dynamite some years before the European war? By friends of the McNamara brothers, labor agitators?" His pronunciation of the Irish name was correct, and so were his facts. I told him so. "And that paper is owned by one of the members of your syndicate, is it not?" I assented, and Lenine chuckled. "Well, now—that is amusing. I find your Mr. Chandler very refreshing. He writes that I am the bloodiest assassin the world has ever seen! Now I wonder"— his head went on his hand and an impish look appeared in his eyes, as if he saw a joke a long way off—"I wonder if, when this mess is all cleaned up and I visit Los Angeles on a trip I want to take around the world —I wonder if you couldn't arrange luncheon for me with Mr. Chandler? And—I say, would you invite Charlie Chaplin? I've always wanted to meet Charlie Chaplin. Doesn't he, too, live in Los Angeles?"

The attitude of the Russian people, especially of the aristocratic and intellectual classes, toward the Soviet Government is touched upon by the writer in a series of illuminating little incidents. Among the leaders of the Communists, about half of whom, we are told, were nobles under the old régime, there was plenty of disagreement about Russian politics, but none concerning "the fact that profound social changes have come to stay in Russia." Their sentiment toward meddling outsiders he explains by a quotation from "a charming and peppery aristocrat, for the last two years a responsible employee under the Soviets." This man said: "'My country, right or wrong!'—I believe it was an American who said that. Well, it is our motto now." Mr. Vanderlip continues:

A woman who became one of my translators was once the greatest heiress in Moscow. To-day she relies for a living on the workers' rations she gets, eked out by the 9,000 rubles a month that she earns at her post in the Foreign Office. The Soviet allows her and her mother four living-rooms in the packed office-building that was once her father's palace.

As for the community of hardship, the shares in the concern are as nearly equal, I believe, as they ever were in history. The Communists lead the fashion in threadbare wearing-apparel. If shabbiness is a pose maintained for political effect, it serves its purpose well; so far as I could judge, the Communists are men genuinely unconcerned with externals. They find something grimly humorous in their insufficient food and insufficient clothing It was only by strategy that I succeeded in bestowing a gift on Santeri Nuorteva. He had come from the Soviet Bureau in New York to his post in the Moscow Foreign Office with a trunk well filled with clothes, which he had promptly given away. We were traveling to Petrograd together and I noted the contrast between my boots and his, mine a $20 pair not long out of an American store conducted on sound capitalist principles (as I slyly reminded him), and his an ancient makeshift with heels

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Ask your dealer to show you the tilting plug connection of the Armstrong Stove. The plug never sticks but lifts on or off at a touch giving you perfect control of the heat.

Armstrong Table Stoves are for sale by most electrical supply and hardware dealers for $15.00. This includes all of the equipment mentioned above excepting the waffle iron which is $5.00 extra. Write for booklet B.

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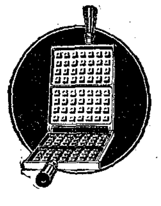

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Here is a simple way—an easy way—to quickly determine just how good an oil stove is—

Inspect the burners. If they carry the trademark, "Kerogas," you may know that the manufacturer is giving his customers the best that money will buy.

For the burner is the heart of the oil stove and the wonderful Kerogas Burner is the only one built of one-piece brass, leak and rust proof, simple and made to outlast the stove that carries it.

By the turn of a little control wheel, the Kerogas Burner gives you a quick fire—a slow fire—an intense or a simmering heat. It is as easy to control as a gas range and just as efficient, simply because the powerful, clean flame within a flame is concentrated directly on the bottom of the cooking vessel.

When you consider that to every gallon of coal oil or kerosene it uses, the Kerogas Burner consumes 400 gallons of air, you will understand why it is so economical from a fuel standpoint and so clean in operation.

Your dealer will gladly show you a number of different oil stoves equipped with genuine Kerogas Burners.

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Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

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Now there's a Kerogas Oven, too
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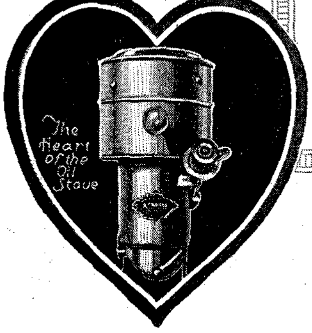
DEALERS
The best jobbers now supply various brands of excellent oil stoves equipped with Kerogas Burners.

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER
Look for this mark on the oil stove burner


The Heart of the Oil Stove

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

gone and soles gaping. He had just finished proving rather brilliantly the certainty of the recovery of Russian industry after the resumption of Allied trade. Suddenly he leaned forward and stroked my boots. "Shall we ever again be able to buy things like those in Russia, I wonder?" he said, with the speculative leap that Russians are likely to take without warning, to any point of view on any subject. I began to unlace my boots. He looked alarmed. "Try them on and wear them if they fit," I said. "I have another pair and I'm leaving Russia, besides." He protested that his own were as good as he needed and better than his neighbors'. I walked to the car-window and dangled the American boots outside. "Either the next peasant who walks along the right of way gets them or you," I said. At that he wilted; his worn boots were really uncomfortable. "Wait," he said shyly. "I'll take them back to the Foreign Office and everybody there will match sore feet." Then he hesitated and added: "But there's one thing I bet I should appreciate more than any man in Russia. I've a tender skin and I've been spoiled by a year of ease in your damned capitalist civilization. Have you half a dozen safety-razor blades? I've used the same one for three months. It's agony." His eyes gleamed as I filled his hands with all the safety blades I had.

The young Communist in charge of the foreign guest house obeyed Soviet regulations more strictly, says the writer:

> He was a Polish noble, with the sensitive face characteristic of the Pole, and he had taken to Communism like a religion. He loved its emphasis on an abstract idea, its ritual of phrases, its demand for asceticism. Guided by standards curiously and contradictorily derived from inherited instinct and acquired ideas and brute circumstance, the young fellow walked about in clothes that were—well, lamentable. A servant confided to me the state of his socks. I arrived at his room next morning with six new pairs from America. We had the usual embarrassing scene when one tries to do a favor to a Communist, but he finally accepted one pair. The others, he said, would go to the regional storehouse to be rationed out to other workers. He himself took them there.
>
> The peasant woman who had reported the condition of the commissar's feet arrived at the storehouse shortly afterward for her sock ration. The little woman had friends at home and evidently friends among the rationing clerks at the storehouse, too. For, one after another, five pairs of American socks appeared, I was glad to observe, on feet in our household.

H. G. Wells, the British novelist, was in Moscow during Mr. Vanderlip's stay there, using the visit as a basis for the extended articles upon "Russia in the Shadow," which were shortly afterward syndicated in this country and in England. We are given this rather amusing glimpse of the British writer and of his Russian researches:

> H. G. Wells, like most of those who have talked with Lenine, was much imprest by his personality. Wells spent only

thirty-six hours in Moscow, most of them in pacing his room in the Guest-House, awaiting the hoped-for interview with Lenine. Wells seemed to me that pathetic object—an Englishman out of reach of English comfort for several weeks. Moreover, he was disturbed by "rumors." "Get out of this country as speedily as you can," he said to me in private. "This town will be drenched in blood within a fortnight. I have inside information."

After Wells left, I forgot the warning. But three weeks later, when I asked the British Consul in Reval for a *visé* to England, that official was amazed that I had lived to quit Moscow. "What about the new revolution?" he cried. "Do you mean the revolution of October 18?" I had remembered the date of Wells's revolution, which proved to be the Consul's also. Thereupon, I got out my diary and read aloud the entry I had made for that day.

Here it is: "Walked from the Foreign Office to my home at 4 A.M., distance one and one-half miles. Met only two people. One was friendly guard on bridge below the Kremlin walls, drest entirely in American clothes. Asked, 'Where did you get them?' 'From our commissary across the Polish lines last summer.' What?' 'Oh, when we needed things badly, our commander told us to go across the lines and take them. If the Poles wouldn't give them up, we just took them anyway. All the things I brought back were American.' I gave him some American cigarets. 'I'm all American now,' he said. Was very proud of his fine clothes and his brand-new repeater from America, this lad."

Afterward, this same youngster that was guarding the bridge on the night Moscow was to be drenched in blood invited me to wait to see the sunrise, "because it is so beautiful across the golden domes of the Kremlin." The Russian capital was, in point of fact, as peaceful as Sunday afternoon on the banks of the Wabash.

Mr. Vanderlip compliments the Russian negotiators on the "cleanness" of the whole negotiation, that is to say, on the absence of graft. He writes:

None of the several score of men with whom I dealt had been privately and financially "encouraged" to yield to my demands; I had seen not one indication that any of them could be. I had done business very differently in the old Russia.

"Have you uprooted graft in Russia?" I asked.

The answer was a sketch of Soviet history confirmed by everything I saw or heard across the frontier. "As you know, the old régime was worm-eaten with graft," said the spokesman. "Up to a year ago we put men to death for stealing, and we imprisoned them for attempting to steal. Among responsible Communists, there has been for a year no instance of graft. Communists are still liable to the death sentence, under the rules of their party organization, not of the Soviet state. When non-Communist officials are convicted of theft in any form, to-day, they are imprisoned. But the habit of stealing is dying out; Russia has changed. We note by the American newspapers that you arrange things differently at home, as the recent airplane and Shipping-Board scandals bear witness. You judged your grafters not guilty. We shot ours."

It was an arrogant reply, but it had its point. And to drive the point home, the Russians were ready with a marked file of the American newspapers.

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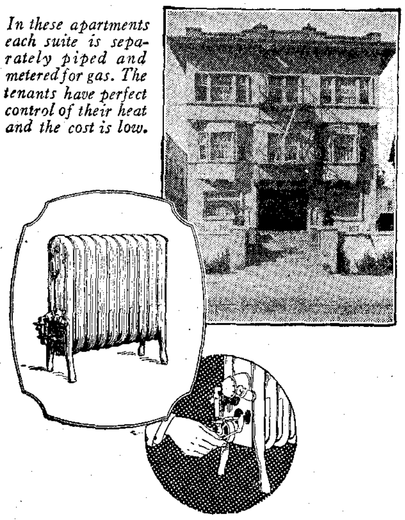

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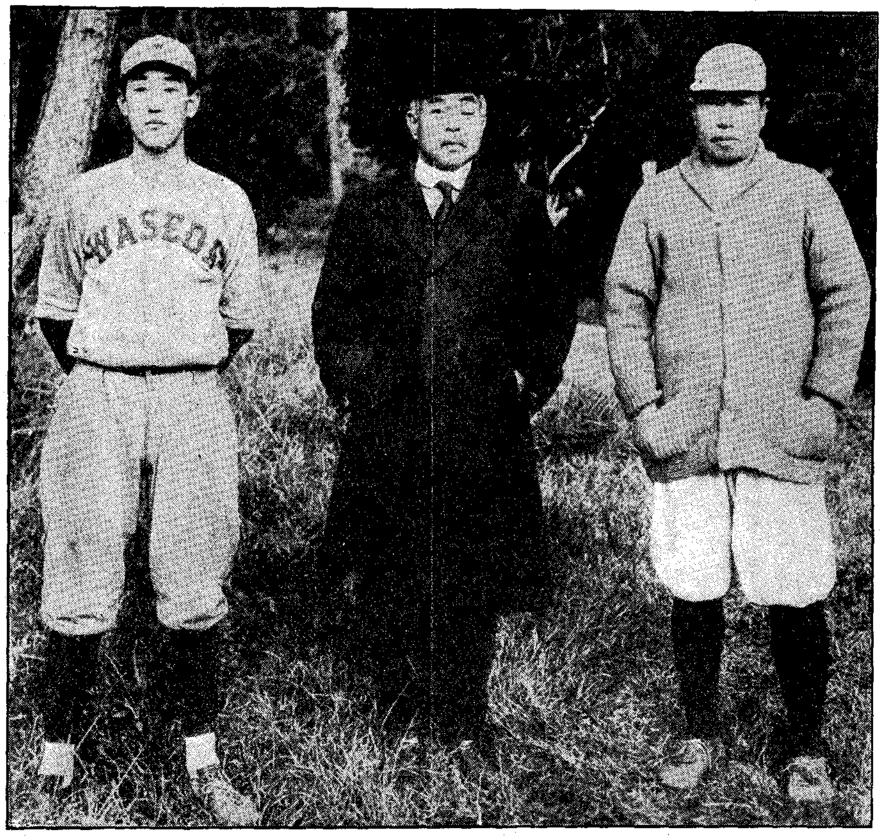
SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

A JAPANESE BASEBALL INVASION ON THE WAY

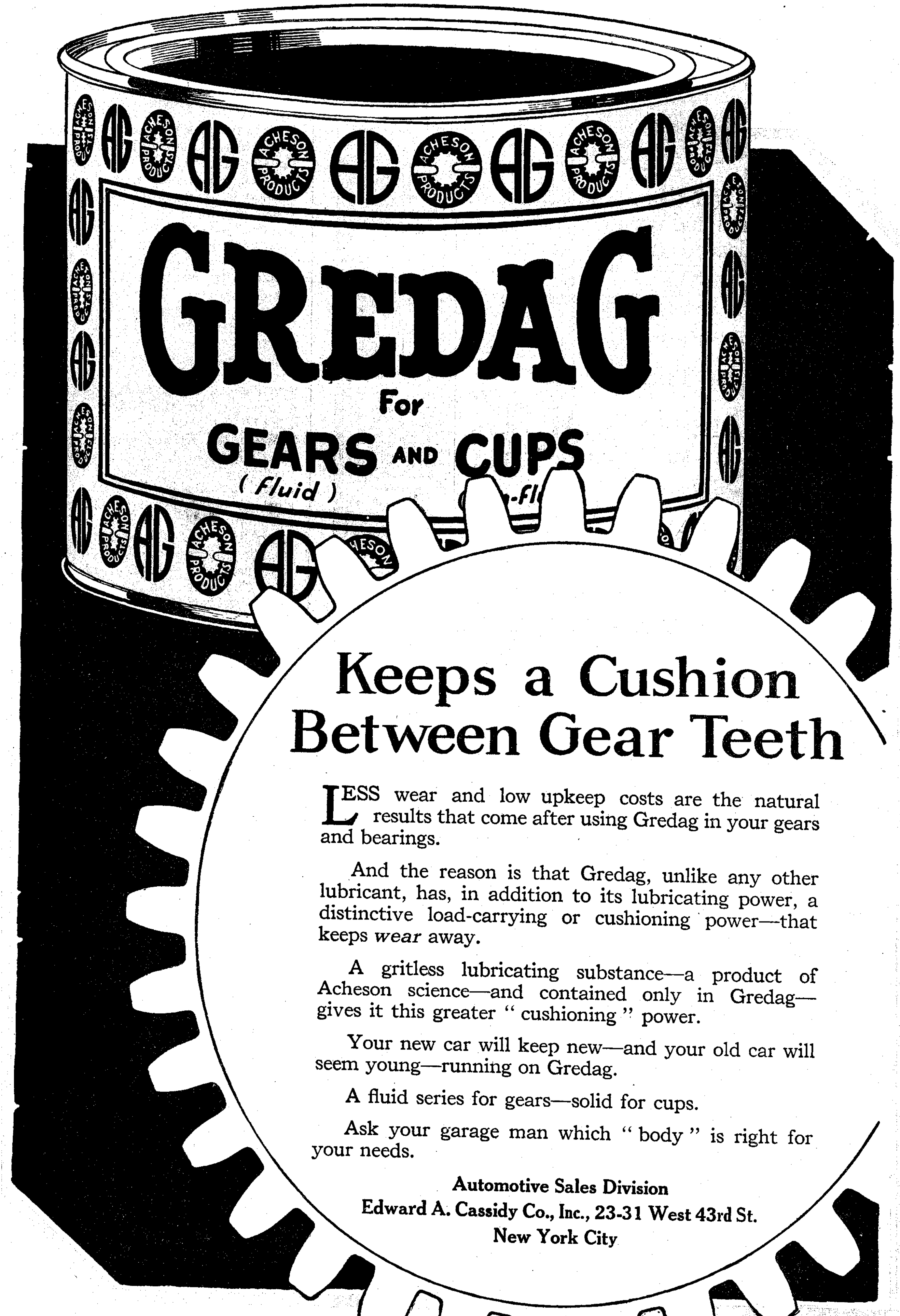
BASEBALL is epidemic in Japan. Some day soon, they are saying, an almond-eyed "Babe" will throw the people into a frenzy by lining out a home run in the Tokyo stadium. Christie Matthewsons are being developed among athletes who formerly were content to win fame as wrestlers, and report has it that many of the followers of Japan's most ancient game are turning for excitement to baseball. Certain it is that the Japanese are taking to the game so rapidly that Nippon nines have already defeated American teams, and a team from Japan is soon to tour the United States to cross bats with some of our fastest college nines. This project leads a Japanese enthusiast to believe that baseball will be a greater agency for peace between the two countries than all the means adopted by diplomats. His theory is that men who cross bats with each other will not exchange them for heavier artillery. However that may be, in taking up the game the Japanese boys have proved that they can be as good sports as Americans, and that they can become as wildly ecstatic over a home run as ever Americans were to see the big "Babe" gallop home. The game is being played to-day by the boys of all the colleges, the higher schools of the empire, and of the common schools, and now they are preparing to build a stadium in Tokyo that will seat 30,000 people. History has it that the first baseball team in Japan was organized by the officials of the Shimbashi Railway Station, in Tokyo, writes Adachi Kinnosuke in the New York *Tribune*.

But the first real taste of excitement came in 1898, when the First Higher School team played against an American nine. Both teams were surprized when the Japanese won, and all the sport-loving people of Tokyo joined in celebrating the victory. In 1905—the year in which Japan won another sort of game from Russia—the Waseda University nine visited the United States and played against a number of American nines. The tour was not particularly glorious for the visitors as far as scalps were concerned, but the Japanese took that opportunity to learn some of the fine points, so that later the Keiwo boys were able to defeat the Washington University nine which went over to Japan on the invitation of Waseda. Waseda was defeated by the American visitors, and for years thereafter Waseda and Keiwo University



LEADERS OF THE JAPANESE BASEBALL INVASION.

A team from Waseda University is touring this country with the object, we are told, not so much of carrying back the scalps of Yale, Harvard, and other American college teams as of "learning the game." Professor Iso Abe, called "the father of Japanese baseball," is shown above, with Coach C. Tobita on his left and Captain S. Takematsu, Waseda's, first baseman, on his right.



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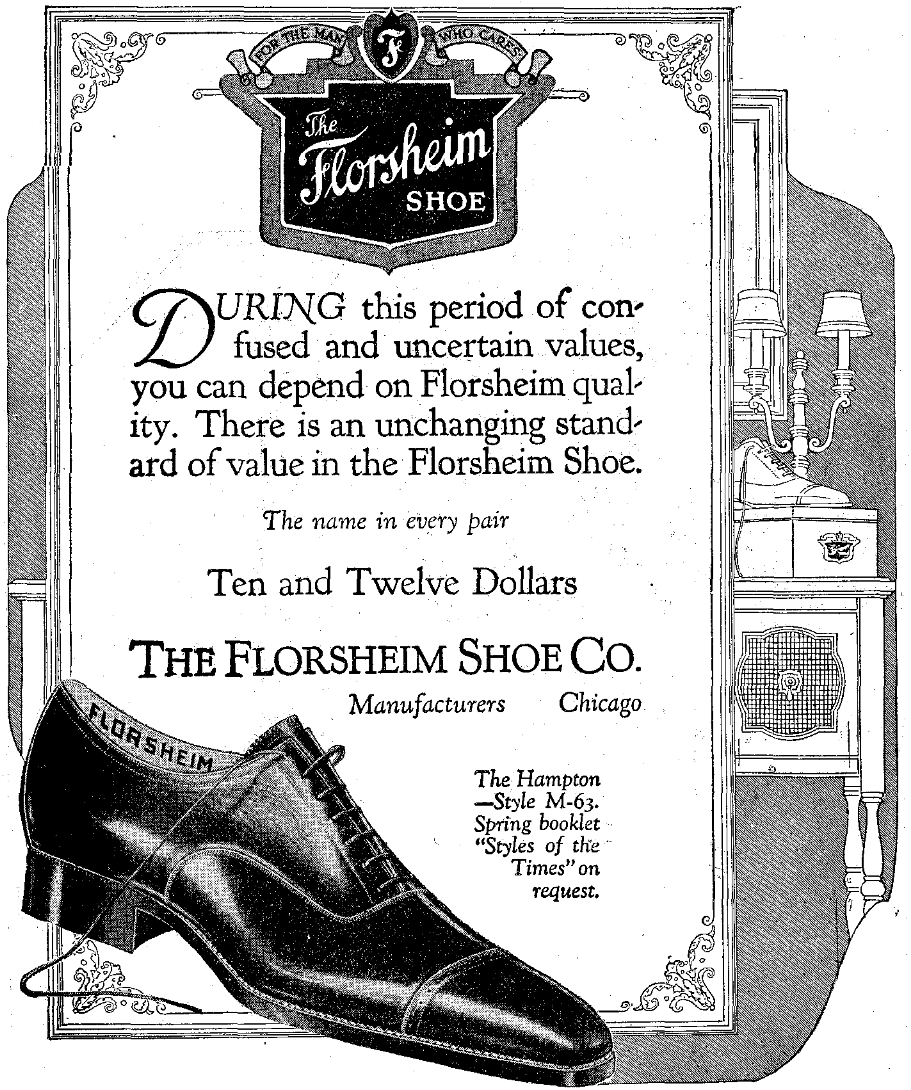

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

fought for the championship of Japan. Continues the writer:

Since then the Japanese boys have entertained many American teams, both professional and collegian. When the Chicago University nine went over, in 1915, they made a clean sweep of everything which Japan could put up against them. The Waseda University team visited the United States in 1916, and a little later those of the Keiwo and of the Meiji universities came also. Last year the men of Chicago University were in Japan again. This time they did not return with a clean record. They played eight games in all against the Keiwo, the Waseda, the Meiji, the Hosei, and the Imperial University nines, and the result was four victories, two draws, and two defeats. They were actually beaten twice—once by the Keiwo and another time by Waseda.

When the Keiwos played against the First High School, not so long ago, for the mastery of Nippon baseball there was a crowd of something like 50,000 fans who stormed the Keiwo stadium. They did not stop with the stadium; in fact, they stormed its roof and the roofs of the surrounding houses and the tree-tops which were near the ground. And 50,000 are more than twice the number who paid to see the first world's-series game in Brooklyn last year. Japanese capitalists are thinking of commercializing the game after the pattern of the United States. Indeed, they are more than merely thinking about it. Last year Mr. Nakano was in the United States in the rôle of sport ambassador. Just before he started the detailed plan for the erection of a ball park and stadium at Shibaura, not far from the business heart of Tokyo, had been made known. The seating capacity of the new stadium is 30,000, and it is to cost about 600,000 yen —not a shy violet of a sporting enterprise, therefore. The site for the structure had already been leased when the details of the undertaking were published.

More remarkable, thinks the writer, is the fact that professional wrestlers are taking to baseball. Theater people have also become interested in the new game, and it has become a popular pastime with the men of the army. In November, 1920, some American big-league stars visited Japan. It so happened, says the writer, that the college students of Tokyo had just had a number of mass-meetings at which anti-American sentiment ran high. They had even debated the possibilities of war with this country. But when the American big-leaguers hove in sight, all thought of war was forgot in beholding those evangels of baseball and missionaries of peace. A tremendous throng gathered at the university campus to welcome them, and they were nearly mobbed by the enthusiastic crowds. In baseball, the American conquest of Japan was complete. But there is to be a reprisal—a sure-enough invasion of the Pacific coast. According to the writer—

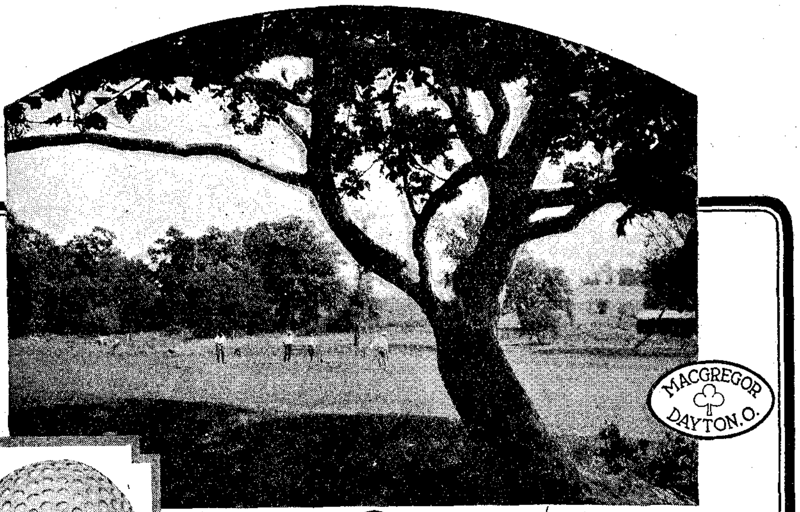
The Waseda University nine under the command of Prof. Iso Abe is to land there late in April. But the Waseda warriors are not to tarry for long on the Pacific coast; in fact, they are to make straight for Chicago and battle against the Chicago University nine on May 10. Now, up to this time, Japanese teams which have invaded the United States have stopt with the Pacific-coast colleges and those of the Middle West. There will be a different tale to tell this year. After playing the teams of the Middle-Western universities, such as the Northwestern, Indiana, and Illinois, the Waseda boys are scheduled to meet Harvard on May 25, and on the following day, Boston University. After that they will test their luck and pluck against Yale and Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, and Georgetown. There seems to be nothing particularly modest about their program. On their way back to the Pacific coast they will take on Michigan University, Carnegie Institute, and Washington University, of Seattle.

Incidentally—by way of a by-product of their tour—if these Waseda boys succeed in proving to the American opponents and to their American spectators that they can be quite as normal, quite as foolish, quite as sensible, quite as mad, quite as generous, quite as sportsmanlike as any American youngsters could possibly be—in short, if these our boys succeed in convincing Americans in general that the heathen Jap, in the last analysis, is human, as they are, they will have accomplished something which the starched representatives of our financial interests here in New York and the equally dignified and almost equally, tho not quite, dumb diplomatists of ours have never accomplished in the last half century.

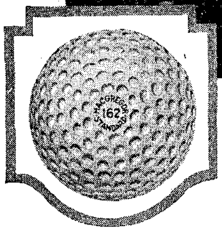
A GREEN SPORTSMAN TREED BY A BISON

WITH bated breath he watched the herd, his pulses tingling and his heart beating a double tattoo on his ribs. He was looking for the master bull. Two bulls he could see, but surely there must be a bigger one in such a herd! He had left his companion and was creeping forward with infinite precaution, the double-barreled .450 at full cock in his hand. As he advanced, his eye was held by a curious-shaped, forked tree standing at the edge of the forest. The tree was thick and stumpy, forked some twelve feet from the ground, with a thick branch growing out horizontally from the trunk about six feet up. And lucky it was for him that he noticed it! The herd was grazing out where the forest had thinned to scattered trees, tufts of grass, and bushes growing in clumps. Patiently he searched the bushes with his eyes. A black form loomed up above a bush and moved slowly forward. It was the lord of the herd, for certain, a fine massive beast in his prime. As for what happened then, says E. P. Stebbing in "The Diary of a Sportsman Naturalist in India" (John Lane Company, New York), "I am not relating this episode with any idea that it redounds to my credit," and we read:

> One long look I gave him, and then as he moved diagonally away from me, too diagonally I have since thought, but I had forgotten that I had only the light rifle, I aimed slightly behind the shoulder in the hopes of reaching the heart. The sharp crack of the .450 was followed by amazed snorts and bellows from the herd, and a



Scene on MACGREGOR Private Golf Course



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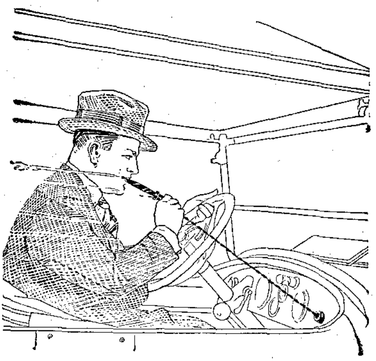

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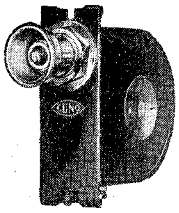

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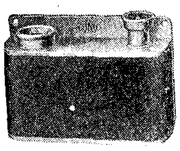

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

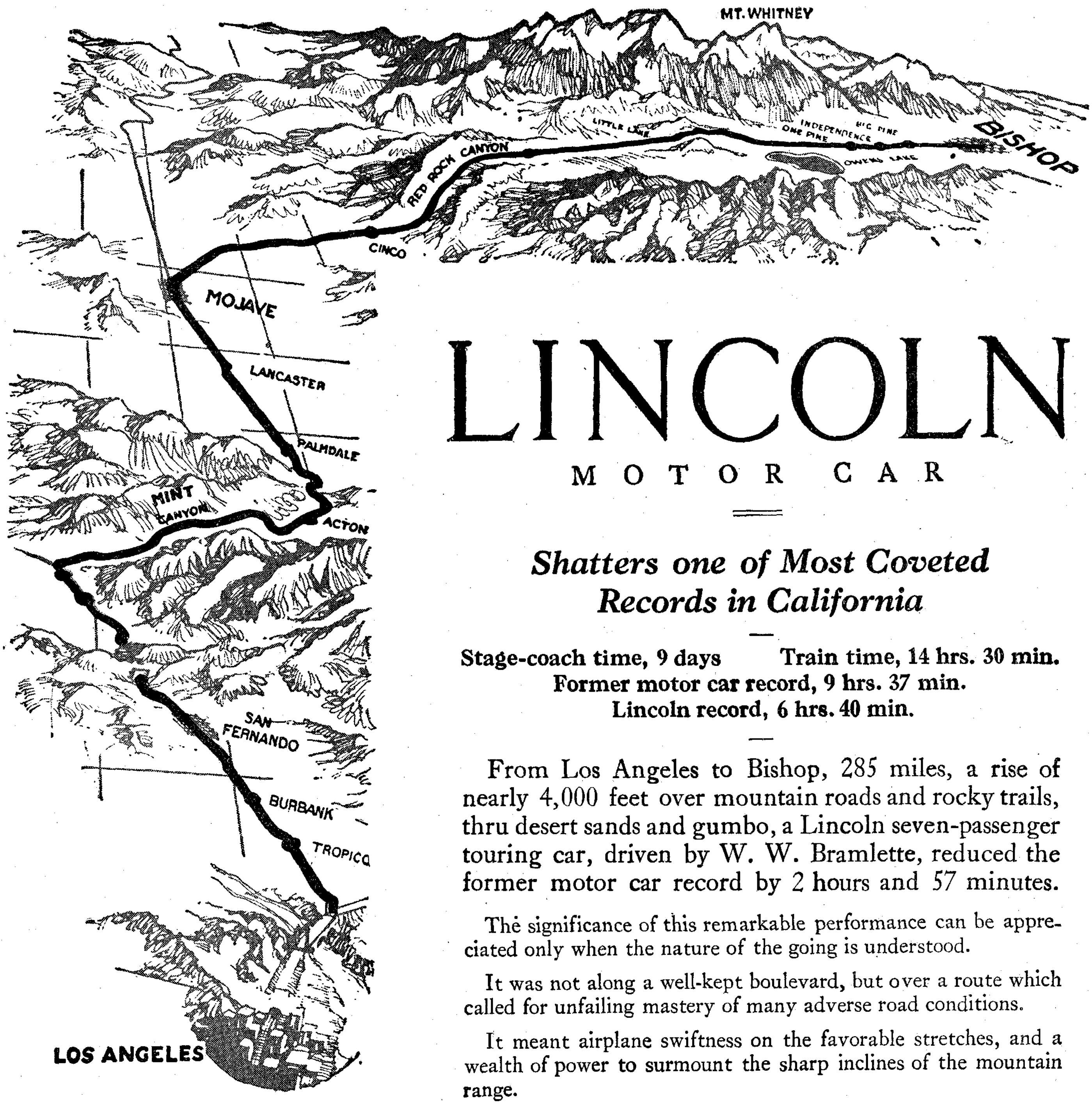
general stampede ensued. I saw the big bull lunge forward, and then my attention was diverted by a crash to the right. I turned sharply to see a bison charging down directly upon me from about fifty yards away. Where he had come from I had not time to consider then. Raising the rifle, I aimed hurriedly at the neck just behind the lowered head with the idea of trying to sever the spinal column, and fired my left barrel. He was within about twenty yards when I pulled the trigger. Springing aside, I got behind a neighboring large sal tree, the bison passing within ten yards of me, being carried on by the impetuosity of his rush. As I silently extracted the spent cartridges and put in a couple of fresh ones, I listened intently for any fresh sounds of the bull, but could hear nothing. A deep silence had given place to the turmoil which reigned so shortly before. Leaving my tree, I advanced cautiously in the direction in which the bull had disappeared. The dry leaves were a bother, but the tree-trunks, being still fairly numerous, afforded a certain amount of protection and concealment, and luckily for me I was not encumbered with the heavy boots I used to wear on such expeditions, but was shod in light stalking shoes. I had gone about fifty yards on the line the bull had taken and was beginning to think I must have overshot the mark when suddenly from behind me a deep bellow sounded, followed by the rush of a heavy body. I sprang round to see the bull viciously charging down on me. There was no mistake about it this time. He had spotted me, and, mad with fury, meant to have me. I was quite close to a big tree and, hurriedly firing my right barrel, got behind it, loosing off the left as he carried on past me. I might have been using a pea-shooter for all the apparent effect on the bull, which only answered to the shots by enraged bellows. He was a young bull, not having yet reached his prime, but brimful of viciousness as I was beginning to discover. I was now becoming seriously alarmed, and as I reloaded the rifle, with fingers that trembled in spite of me, I cast about hurriedly for a refuge. That the bull would return I had no doubt, and I did not like this hide-and-seek business among the trees. All round me the trees were large, with stout, clean stems and quite unclimbable. Suddenly there flashed across my mind the queer forked tree I had noted on the edge of the forest from my first position. It was an inspiration and I at once set out toward it, my actions hurried by the fact that I heard the bull stop and turn and advance in my direction again.

The sportsman moved backward in the direction he knew the tree must be, keeping his face toward the bull, and walking very slowly to make as little noise as possible. But he had not gone half the distance before he stept on a mass of dry sticks; their sharp crack was answered by an angry roar from the bull. Then, he says:

I started running, but realized that I could not get there in time, as the grass and bushes were thicker now. Again I sought the protection of a friendly tree and fired a shot at the bull as he passed. But I was now shaking like a leaf and could hardly see out of my eyes for perspiration, and the bullet went in far behind, as was subsequently discovered. This charge settled me. I could hear the bull already pulling up, and I ran stumbling through the grass and undergrowth for the tree, the instinct of self-preservation uppermost. Panting and swearing and perspiring and in a blue funk, for I heard the bull again advancing, I made a jump for the low horizontal branch, missed my hold, and came to earth. Scrambling up, I had another try, got on to the branch, and climbed up into the fork of the tree. There I clung, shaking with fright, the perspiration pouring down my face and blinding me. Luckily, tho I was unaware of it at the time, my topi had not fallen off, as I usually wore it with a stout leather chin-strap. As I climbed up into the fork I had a dim realization of a great, heavy, dark mass rushing beneath me.

At that time he did not imagine that his position was more than momentarily inconvenient and made himself as comfortable as possible in the fork of the tree. The bison could be heard blundering about in the undergrowth, and then suddenly he advanced in the direction of the tree. He seemed to be "nosing" about—and as the hunter realized what that meant, his "spine ran cold." He remembered reading that when wounded and thoroughly roused a bison, discovering his enemy in a tree, would patiently wait at the foot of it until weakness caused the man to fall into his power and to be gored to death. Terror invaded him. His whole consciousness was now concentrated on the actions of the bull, which again passed quite close to the tree, blundered out into the open, circled round, and once more entered the forest. Then the sportsman lost sight of him and peered down through the leaves to see if he could perceive the rifle. On jumping up from the ground in his second attempt to get into the tree, he had left the rifle where it had fallen after his first effort. Yes, there lay the rifle about ten yards from the foot of the tree. Tho tantalizing, it gave him some comfort to see it there. He continues:

Again the bull approached. This time he came quite close and circled round the tree. His course seemed aimless at first, but I can not make up my mind that it was. Nor could I say definitely that he ever saw me in my present position. What he actually did was to blunder round the tree at about fifteen to twenty paces away and then sit down. To say that my heart sank into my boots does not adequately portray my feelings. At first I buoyed myself up with the hope that he was so hard hit that he was dying, but I soon had to give up that idea. He was sitting diagonally, head facing me, ears flung forward, the picture of alertness and, so it seemed to my anxious gaze, wickedness. For an hour, or perhaps longer, I did not keep count of time at that juncture, I sat holding on like grim death to my tree, dazed and despairing. Quite suddenly I found myself looking at the bull. He was still apparently in the same position. He surely must be dead, I thought. Then I glanced downward and my eye fell on the rifle. A thought flashed through my brain, and I began to let myself down onto the horizontal branch below, keeping my eye on the bison the while. I turned over onto



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Lincoln record, 6 hrs. 40 min.

From Los Angeles to Bishop, 285 miles, a rise of nearly 4,000 feet over mountain roads and rocky trails, thru desert sands and gumbo, a Lincoln seven-passenger touring car, driven by W. W. Bramlette, reduced the former motor car record by 2 hours and 57 minutes.

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It was not along a well-kept boulevard, but over a route which called for unfailing mastery of many adverse road conditions.

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It meant lightning dash in the get-away.

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The Lincoln performance takes on added significance when you know that the former holders of, and the later but unsuccessful aspirants for the record, are numbered among the world's most notable roading cars.

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"LELAND-BUILT"

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(Signed) W. W. BRAMLETTE

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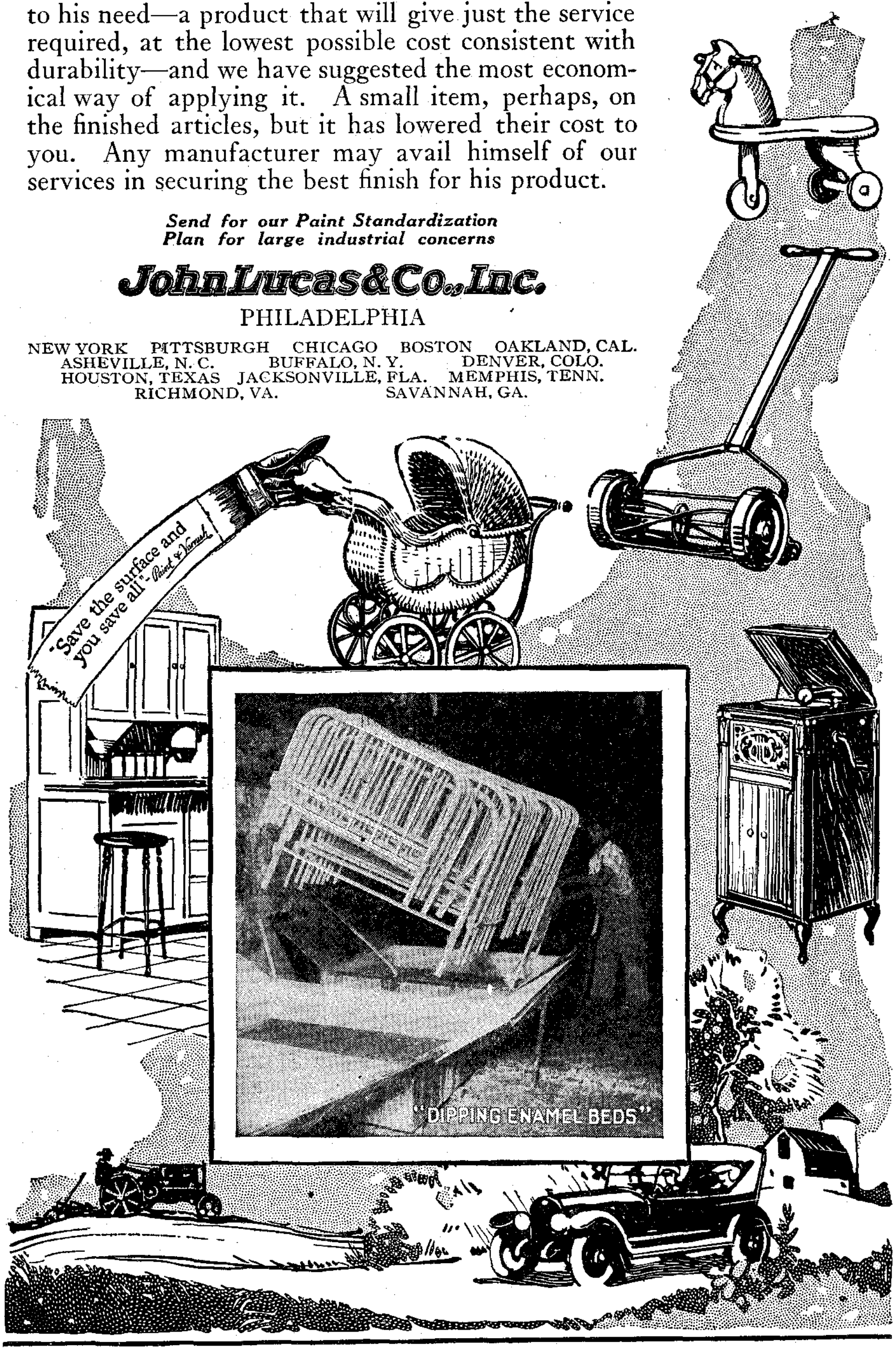

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

my stomach was and commencing to lower myself slowly when the buckle of a leather belt I wore caught in the bark and made a loud scraping crack. I heard a sudden movement to the left, a bellow and crash followed each other instantaneously, and I was sitting palpitating on the fork again. I could not have explained how I got there. The bull, for he it was, passed almost below the tree. What pace he was going at I had no idea. But I heard him turn and then sit down again quite close; but now I could not see him.

I made no further attempts to get the rifle.

The effort had done me good, however, and I now turned seriously to a consideration of the position. I had no watch on me, but calculated it must be between eleven and twelve o'clock. The effect of the sun was what I most feared. Drowsiness would do for me. The noise I made no longer bothered me. I felt the bull knew all there was to know, so I selected a better position, and taking off my leather belt, slit a hole in the end of it, and passing the end of a handkerchief through it, knotted it securely. The added length enabled me to tie myself to a fair-sized branch and thus insure partial safety if I dozed. The added tightness around my middle also stilled the pangs of hunger that were making themselves felt, for I had not eaten for about nine hours. The thought of food brought to my memory my companion and the tiffin basket. Where, I wondered, were they? Assuming that the man was more or less aware of my position and had returned to camp, how soon could I expect relief? Three o'clock at the earliest, and I wondered if I could stand the heat, always greatest between one and three o'clock, or felt most at that period. I had luckily never taken to the afternoon *siesta* in the hot weather, so usual in the East for European and Indian alike, and so the fight against drowsiness was not so awful as it must otherwise have been. But I must have dozed.

Once I thought, or dreamed, that the bull came close up to the tree, and I grew cold with fright. Another time I felt myself falling off the tree. That effectually roused me, and I was broad awake. I looked round. The shadows were lengthening. I noted that, and as I did so I heard a faint halloo. I listened, my faculties keenly on the alert. Again—surely that was a human voice. There! Unmistakable that time, and on the instant I opened my mouth to shout back. But no sound came save a harsh cackle. My tongue was baked dry and hard as a parrot's. Suppose they went away and left me to my fate! I grew frantic and gazed wildly round. My eye fell on the sal leaves. I plucked a couple and crammed parts of them into my mouth and chewed feverishly. I tasted nothing, but I felt a little saliva beginning to form, and the blessed hails came nearer. At last I gathered up my whole powers and yelled. A certain amount of voice had come back, and my third shout was heard, for a volume of shrieks answered me. To my wandering senses, after the protracted vigil in the intense heat, the bison had assumed the form of a devil, armed with the cunning of a serpent, and I did not want my deliverers to suffer at his hands. The voices approached, and I did what I could to warn them. I did not clearly follow the men's subsequent movements, as in the reaction my senses must have wandered. I was brought back to reality by a great shout, and I heard indistinctly voices saying, "He's dead, *sahib*. The *shaitan's* dead." They found him lying on his side at the place I had last heard him sit down. And he must have been dead an hour or two before the men arrived!

HOME RUNS ARE IN SEASON

PLAY ball! In New York and in Squedunk, in stadium, and in back yard, the umpire proudly takes his stand these afternoons and calls the baseball world to attention. As an enthusiastic New York *Times* reporter put it after the opening game was played in the metropolis on April 13, "the baseball season burst into being, full-panoplied, like Minerva emerging from the cracked brow of Jove." In spite of the scandals which gave the game such a black eye last year, the season started off with a rush that bids fair, say hopeful prognosticators, to make it one of the greatest in the history of the game. According to unofficial estimates appearing in the press, the umpires' summons heard throughout the land on that fair April day brought out 160,000 persons in seven major-league parks, and the officials of the national game heralded it as the "come-back of baseball." The same unofficial estimators predict a season unequalled for heavy hitting and home runs. Now that the season is in full swing and the crack of wood on leather resounds through the land, professional "dopesters" are figuring out the winners. Hugh S. Fullerton's dope, as he hands it out in *The American Legion Weekly*, is that the American League race will be between Cleveland and the New York Yankees all the way, with the chances slightly favoring Cleveland, provided Duster Mails pitches within 25 per cent. as well as he did after he joined the Indians last season. In the National League the race "dopes" to be won by the Giants, the Pirates, or the Cardinals, with Brooklyn in the race until the end. Concerning the American League race the writer says:

> The weakness of Speaker's club has been lack of strong left-handed pitching, and the discovery of Mails at the critical stage of the season last fall saved the championship. Had Mails been with the Indians all last season, Speaker's tribe in all probability would have won the pennant by twenty games, but with the increased strength of the Yankees, pointed to beat Cleveland especially, no such margin can be expected this season.
>
> The figures show the Yankees a tremendously powerful attacking club but slow on the bases—one which must score runs by sheer hitting power and prevent scoring against them by pitching rather than by speed in defensive work. Much depends, too, upon the adroitness with which Huggins handles his team. It is a club that may be made or ruined by the manager, and in the past Huggins has not shone as a leader of men. The assistance he will receive from Barrow, however, will prove of much value and relieve him from trying responsibilities.
>
> The only other club in the American

Lowe Brothers

Lay down your paper, Ned, let's talk about these walls—shall we Mellotone them?

NO, now, Ned Sanders, I just won't be put off another time! If you don't help me decide about this wall, then it's up to you to like what I choose, or keep quiet about it.

We've tried paper and you don't like it. We've tried paint and you say "it looks so everlastingly painty," which is one of the reasons I want Mellotone.

Nell has it on her living room. A lovely warm tan. But it wasn't the color that made me so envious; it was the wonderful, rich velvety effect. Somehow, it seems to be dull, without being in the least lifeless or flat.

No such thing—Ned—it does not take an expert decorator to put it on; any painter can do it. Old Bill Brown put Nell's on.

Isn't that just like a man, always trying to find a hundred and one big reasons why we can't do things, instead of at least one little reason why we can?

If you are not the most exasperating husband! You were "going to suggest Mellotone all along," were you? Oh, so you've been reading Lowe Brothers Help Hinter called "My Walls, What to Do with Them." Sometimes, Ned, dear, I think you are not a half bad hubby.

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This is important because the greater delicacy of the modern candy requires that it be eaten fresh.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

League which looks threatening is the St. Louis Browns, undoubtedly the dark horse of the race. The Browns have speed and hitting power, and it looks as if they had at last rounded up a pitching staff. The trouble with the Browns in the past has been lack of consistent pitching. Their first-string pitchers are fitted strongly to beat both New York and Cleveland, Shocker especially being extremely effective against the Yankees. The club that can beat the contenders in a race is always dangerous.

The big surprize in the dope is the amount of strength Connie Mack has gathered around him. The Athletics have been a joke club for half a dozen years while Mack has failed steadily in his effort to rebuild a championship machine. He now has the elements of a real ball club, and his team will show more hustle and speed than any in the circuit.

I did not realize, until I came to study the dope of last season, that the Athletics suffered so much from injuries and illness. Being a tail-end club, few paid attention to the mishaps, but had the team been intact all last season it probably would have won at least fifteen more games than it did and would have beaten one or two clubs out. This season the team has more punch and attacking power and will have improved pitching. Mack is on his way to another pennant within a few seasons. He has rebuilt from the ground up.

The strength of Washington is much greater than it has been, in spite of the fact that the pitching department appears to be fading out steadily. The attacking strength is greater; it has more consistent defense and is fairly well balanced.

Chicago and Boston, of course, look weak. The White Sox were wrecked entirely by the scandal of 1919, and Gleason was compelled to rebuild around the remnants of the old team. Naturally the club is spotty and uncertain, but Boston is quite as bad, in addition to which the Red Sox are disorganized to a considerable extent and show few symptoms of coming back. The team suffered more than others from holdouts this spring, and Duffy has not had a fair chance to build the club.

The latest move of the owners in dividing the managerial responsibility between Duffy and Jimmy Burke is a new experiment in baseball and one of doubtful worth. I think Duffy and Burke will work well together and divide the duties, but it has been the theory in baseball that it is necessary for one man to rule a club, and that any division of authority weakens the morale. However, Boston already is badly shot to pieces, so another experiment will not count much.

In the National League, thinks the writer, Brooklyn does not appear to be the team this year it was last. As he views the situation:

The spirit and fire that turned it into a pennant winner instead of a third-place club has ebbed, and Robinson will be fortunate to keep the team moving and fighting this season. The team leads rather easily in pitching strength, but the Giants appear to have more consistent strength all around and much stronger attack, and should win the championship rather handily unless the pitching staff crumples as it has done in past years.

The Giants' pitching corps does not appear as if it would be able to carry on through the entire season. When the pitchers work in rotation and four of them are in condition at once, the attacking strength of the team carries it steadily to victory. But the staff is a hard one to keep in condition. For two years the team started like a whirlwind, then slumped. Last season it was away to a wretched start, and then came fast. A great deal depends, of course, upon the condition of Davy Bancroft. He really made the Giants last season, and would this, if his health were good.

Cincinnati is slipping back again, while Chicago is trying to make an entirely new club, and Evers is showing a great deal of skill in building his team. He has the second strongest pitching corps in the circuit, and, of course, must depend upon it to win and cover up the weaknesses of the rest of the team. Boston and Philadelphia are bad ball clubs, altho both are a little stronger than last season.

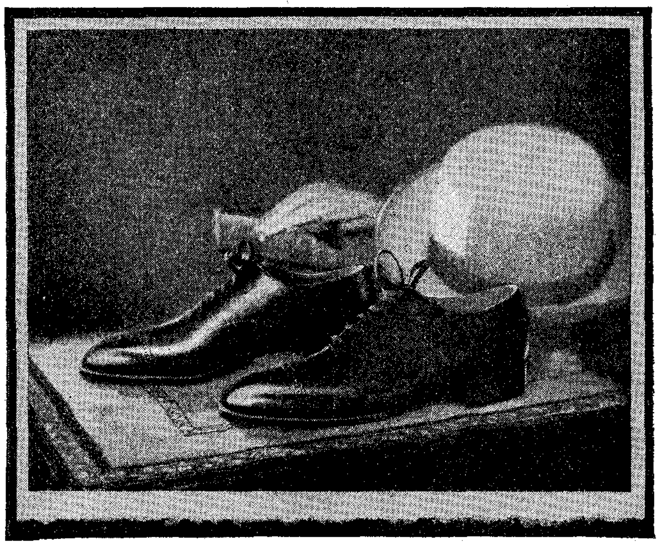
The races in both leagues should be harder than they were last season for the reason that the weaker clubs have added strength and will give the stronger ones a harder fight.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE GOLFING GREEN

"I BELIEVE another rain-storm is coming," remarked a friend recently to President Harding as they stood at the first tee of the Chevy Chase Golf Club, ready to begin a four-ball contest.

"Suppose it does," replied the President. "Why should a rain stop us?" The answer is said to size up the President as a golf-player. When he needs a brief turn at recreation and rest from the cares of state, the matter of a rain-storm is a most unimportant detail. The President is a good sportsman, says Grantland Rice in the New York *Tribune*, and under normal conditions he plays a good average game, ranging between 95 and 100. On this particular day, when he was playing with Grantland Rice, Henry P. Fletcher, Under Secretary of State, and Ring W. Lardner, the ground was pretty well soaked, yielding little or no run to the ball. The President's drive was 190 yards down the course; his second a few yards short of the green, where a short pitch and two putts netted him a 5. He used a square stance for every shot—which is to say that his toes were on a line, his feet fairly well apart, with the ball on a line midway between the two heels. It is almost the same stance, we are told, as that employed by "Chick" Evans. Placing direction and control above distance, the President is content to use only a three-quarter swing, making no effort at any time to kill the ball. According to the writer:

> His best shot is what to many stands as the hardest shot in the game—a short mashie niblick pitch over trouble—a stroke that requires complete nerve and muscular control.
>
> At the short fourth hole, after missing his tee shot, the President found himself facing a sixty-yard pitch over a brook to the green. The ball was lying badly in a path bereft of all grass—a test that would hardly have appealed to a Barnes or a



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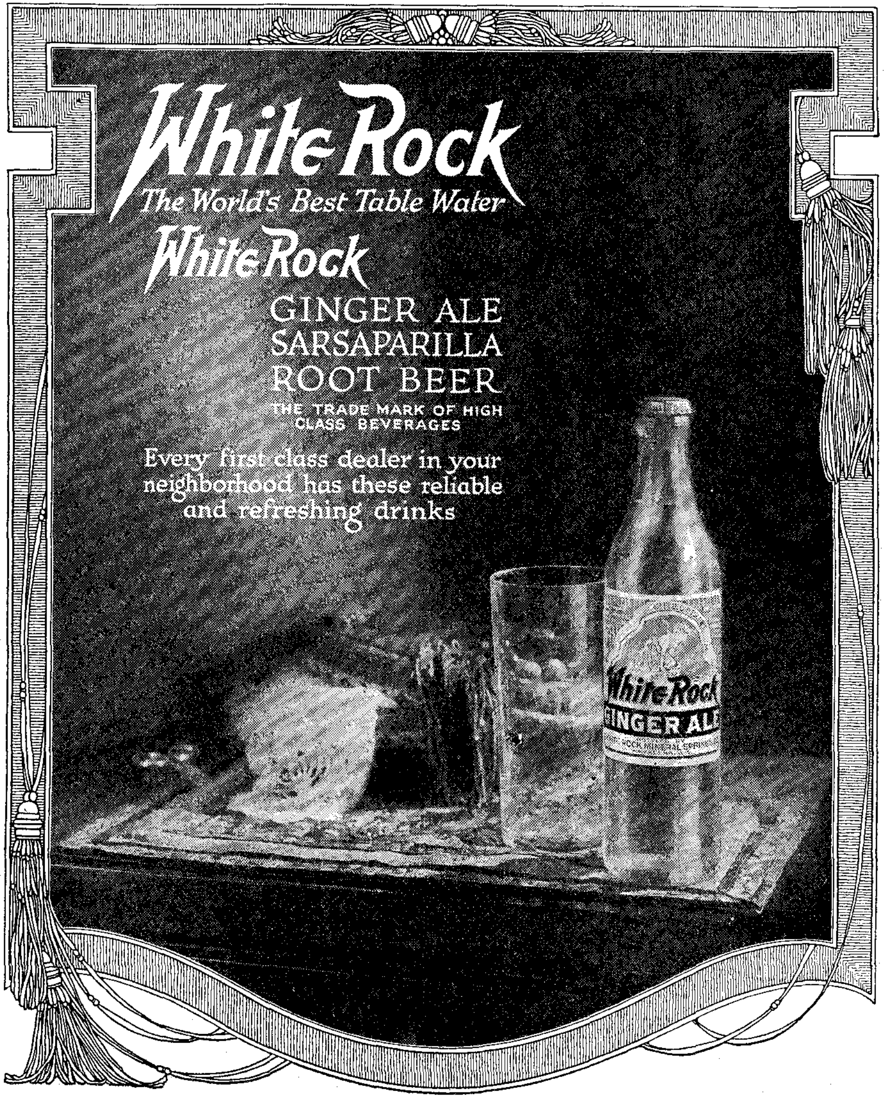

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Eternal Springtime and the invitation of the ocean breezes will keep you out-of-doors, sharing with 90,000 hospitable citizens the changing flowers, the miles of charming lawns and homes, the infinite diversions and the matchless panorama of ocean, mountains and bay, which make San Diego the active, joyous city that it is.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Hutchison. Yet he went after the short, high pitch without a quiver, dropt the ball eight feet from the cup, and sank his putt for a par 3, winning the hole.

On two or three other occasions when called upon to play this shot he came through nicely, without any semblance of a mistake. And if, on any of these tests, he was nervous or worried, it was not visible to the naked eye.

Another noticeable feature of his game was an utter lack of alibis. At the second hole, after a good drive, the ball was lying heavily in a cluster of thick, wet grass.

From here he put his second shot into a bunker.

"Hard luck," some one remarked, "but the lie was very bad."

"No," he said, "it was just a miserable effort. I had no excuse."

No matter into what trouble the high wind would occasionally take his tee shot or his approach, he continued to battle on without any idea of surrender. Even when it was apparent that the odds on some hole were all against him, he played with as much care and as much determination as if the chances were still even. And the direst sort of trouble was not enough to discourage him at any stage of the match.

On the homeward nine it became evident around the fifteenth hole that the delayed rain-storm was on the verge of breaking, but there was no suggestion on the President's part that the match be hurried along. So far as he was concerned, the sun might have been shining from a sky as blue as indigo. And he still maintained his even, unhurried pace when the rain began to fall. For all that, he is no waster of time on a course, as he steps up and promptly hits the ball without any extra flourishes.

The President uses the same type of putter as that employed by "Chick" Evans, a center-shafted affair with two steel prongs. He is a first-class putter, with a good style and a firm, definite touch that gives the ball a chance. His main fault was a tendency to start his body ahead of his hands and arms, one of the most prevalent of all golfing faults. It is frequently the result of concealed inward attention to outside interests that are well beyond the plane of a golf swing.

You can get a good line upon most men through a round of golf. As a soul exposer it has few equals. More important than his golf swing, it was interesting to find that the President was a regular human being—a hard fighter and a good loser—that he had a sound, sane philosophy and a sense of humor—that he had dignity without pretense or aloofness and a friendliness of manner that was in no sense cultivated or forced. He is a sportsman who can take the break of the game as it comes. A firm jaw and an unwavering eye are hardly the component parts of weakness. He doesn't expect to become open golf champion of America, but he knows the world has discovered that a certain amount of recreation and exercise is as necessary to a sound body and a sound mind as food and sleep.

He will get into various bunkers. But we never saw him pick up his ball in any bunker before he had played it safely out. And we have a hunch that you will find him upon the fairway most of the time, even tho he doesn't go out after any world's-record drives."

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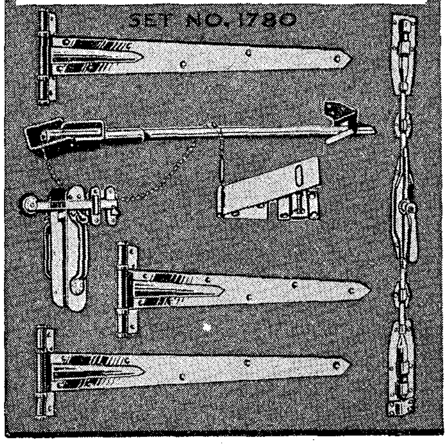

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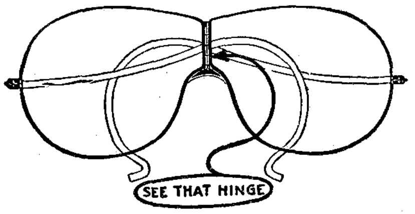

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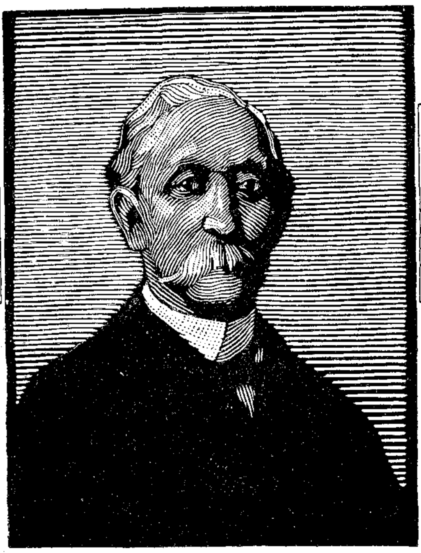

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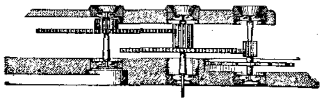

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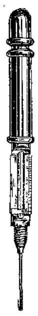

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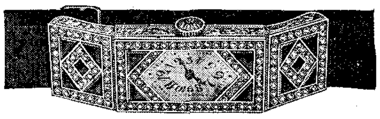

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Now, split a human hair into two equal parts, using one of these wee strands as the size of a diamond drill (for nothing but a diamond will drill a diamond) to make a hole in a pure sapphire or ruby jewel.

Then, to perfect the bearing surface of this hole, polish it out with diamond dust until it is the size of a hair.

We have related here one of the tasks that Waltham accuracy is able to perform due to machine-made tools and marvelous gauges (such as the gauge illustrated) created and developed by Waltham.

It is owing to this extraordinary standardization of parts and workmanship that Waltham has produced the most accurate and dependable small watch made in the world.

The foreign made watch lacks this standardization. If you had the opportunity to compare under a powerful magnifying glass the material and workmanship in one of these fine Waltham Watches, with the crude and rough hand-made units in many of the foreign watches, there would never be any question what your choice would be, at any price.

Insist upon a Waltham Watch, and exercise that educated choice which is an American prerogative to demand the best for the money you invest.

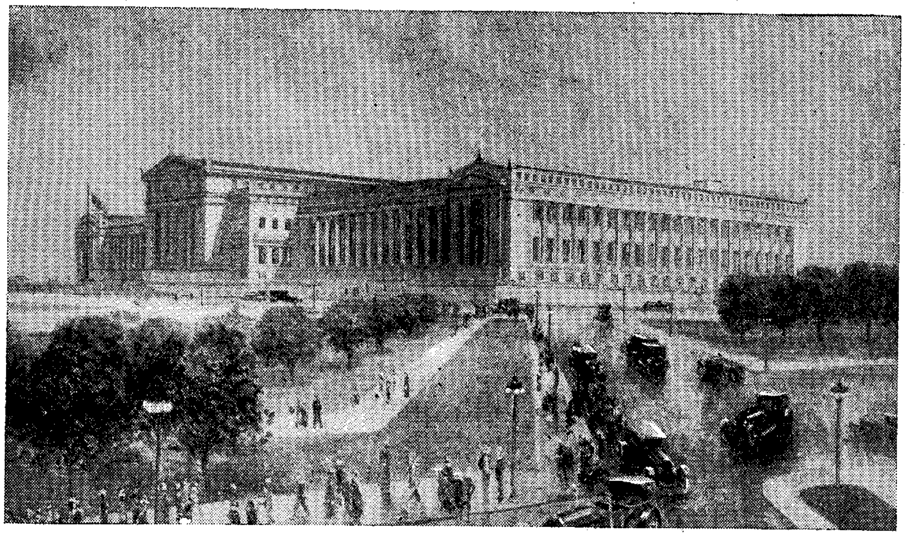
This story is continued in a beautiful booklet in which you will find a liberal watch education. Sent free upon request to the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Makers of the famous Waltham air friction quality Speedometers and Automobile Time-pieces used on the world's leading cars

WALTHAM

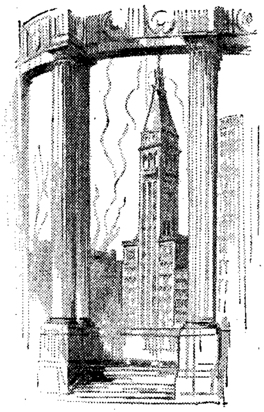
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

Where you see this sign they sell Waltham Watches



Painting by F. R. Harper. Courtesy of The Chicago Trust Company

The Field Museum of Chicago is equipped with Dunham Radiator Traps



The Tower Building, glimpsed through the temple-like colonnade of Grant Park. This "Dunhamized" Chicago skyscraper is one of the notable structures of the Michigan Avenue Sky line.

The new Field Museum was opened this week to the eager public. Those who paid tribute to the rare treasures there housed, marveled not less at the structural beauty and equipment of this magnificent edifice. This was a compliment to the architects and engineers who painstakingly selected every piece of equipment as the best available.

When the heating system was specified, and Dunham Radiator Traps chosen, Dunham Heating Service was ready with the co-operation which we always give to the owner, architect and heating contractor. That Dunham Service interests itself in Dunham installations long after the job is completed, will probably be as surprising to the Museum Authorities as it has always been to every Dunham customer. This is one of the many exceptionally valuable features of Dunham Heating Service.

It is gratifying to us, that the new Field Museum increases the impressive list of notable buildings which are Dunham-equipped, and therefore, comfortably heated. In this list are the new Ambassador Hotel, New York City; Real Estate Trust Company Building of Philadelphia; Kingsway Apartments, St. Louis; Farmer's Mechanics National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas; The Tabernacle, Salt Lake City; the City Hall of San Francisco. This list has been steadily growing since 1903—the year in which the perfection of the Dunham Radiator Trap literally revolutionized the low pressure steam heating industry.

To help you get more heating comfort per ton of coal; that is our desire. We suggest that what we have done for others can be done for you.

The DUNHAM
REG. TRADE-MARK
HEATING SERVICE

Tell us exactly what kind of a building you want Dunhamized; whether a factory, office building, store, home or apartment; also if it is on paper or erected. Technical bulletins are available for all who need them.

C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY
230 East Ohio Street, CHICAGO

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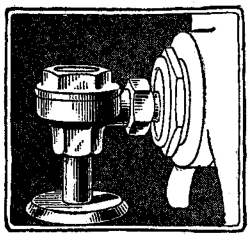
London: 233-A Regent Street, W. 1
Paris: 64 Rue du Rocher
Distributors: Munzing & Cie., 47 Rue de la Fontaine-au-Roi



The Dunham Trap can be applied to existing steam heating systems. The Tower Building above shown is a change-over job.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

DERAILING AND RERAILING

DEVICES intended to derail a train that has overrun a signal, and so to bring it to a stop before it has damaged itself or something else, must be so located that the train can not rerail itself and thus run on again easily to its fate. This, according to *The Railway Review* (Chicago), is exactly what happened in the recent railway disaster at Porter, Ind. In this wreck an engineer ran past the signals that should have stopt him. This was the primary cause of the catastrophe; but, in addition, there was a derailing device which should have caused the train to leave the track 300 feet before the danger-point and so bring it to rest. But unfortunately there was near the derail a frog forming part of a side-track. The wheels made use of this to regain the rails, and the disastrous crash followed. The writer of an editorial in the paper named above tells us that such "rerailments" are very apt to occur when there is the least chance for them. He writes:

"With equipment that would ordinarily be considered adequate protection against collision, the train did, notwithstanding that it was derailed, actually reach the crossing and run in front of a fast-moving train which had the right of way. It is this phase of the accident that will be of most concern to signal engineers, for the overrunning of signals is of frequent occurrence, while derails are intended to prevent trains from collision when worst comes to worst. Altho the open derail in this case stood more than 300 feet from the crossing, yet the effective distance from the point it was intended to protect was cut down to only five rail lengths, or about 165 feet, by the presence of a frog in a turnout for a siding which connects with the main track between the derail and the crossing. Derailment for 165 feet is far from sufficient to prevent a heavy train reaching the crossing when moving at high speed, and particularly if working steam. The obvious lesson is that the safe distance at which derails should be located from crossings to afford adequate protection to them should be measured, not necessarily from the crossing diamond, but from that point where there exists a possibility that a derailed train might become rerailed.

"The rerailing of a derailed locomotive or train by trailing into a frog has happened thousands of times, and the fact that a derailed train will nearly always rerail itself at such a point is well understood by railroad men of experience. It is a very common practise with trainmen, in yards or about switching tracks, to haul derailed cars or locomotives to near-by frogs to rerail them, instead of using rerailing frogs for that purpose. Converging rails, such as are encountered when trailing into a frog, are the essential principle of rerailing devices, and diverging rails are the working principle of derailers. Bridge rerailers, which were used to a considerable extent a generation ago to guide chance derailed wheels back onto the rails, and thus protect the bridge floor ties from being bunched, were practically identical, so far as method of operation is concerned, with the arrangement of converging rails at the heel of a frog."

WHY WORKERS TIRE

FATIGUE in industry is discust in *Modern Medicine* (Chicago) by Bernard J. Newman, consultant of the United States Public Health Service. It may, he says, be a symptom of disease or a simple indication of excessive or wrongly applied exertion. In any case, there should be a nation-wide campaign to abate it. Tired workers can not produce economically. Mr. Newman defines fatigue as an inhibition placed on body activity because the capacity to function has been reduced or broken down by an output of energy in excess of the normal. It may be the result of previous work, or it may be a "sum of the result of activities." To restrict the definition to work activities would not be accurate, as other causes play a part. Mr. Newman goes on:

"When the statement is made that fatigue is due to long-continued use of a muscle or group of muscles, what is really meant is that such activity creates in the muscle such waste products as carbon dioxid, lactic acid, or possibly others characteristic of fatigue. Thus there is a chemical change. Moreover, this muscle-waste accumulating faster than it can be removed causes what corresponds to a clogging of the muscle; thus the cells are unable to function satisfactorily, and fatigue is produced.

"In the presence of fatigue the body possesses within itself powers of momentary restoration. Witness the reaction of the soldier on a hike to the rhythm of music, or the football-player, or the Marathon runner to the presence and cheers of the crowd. There is evidence sufficiently authentic to establish the fact that excitement may remove temporarily the chemical cause of fatigue.

"Strange as it may seem, it is not always easy to tell when fatigue is present, because its symptoms may be masked. 'That tired feeling' which is advertised against, if experienced, does not necessarily register fatigue, but may be a symptom of other diseases. There necessarily follows work a normal amount of weariness which is healthful and makes a well-earned rest enjoyable. This readily yields to rest. There is a fatigue that attacks a muscle quickly, following undue exertion. Over-fatigue may be present to the extent of producing symptoms without the subjects being aware of the true cause. It may appear in irritability, in errors of judgment, in mistakes, or in retardation of thought due to lapses of memory.

"Fatigue costs may be exprest in terms of the effect upon health, longevity, safety, labor supply, employment stability, industrial contentment, productive efficiency—*i.e.*, alertness, speed, accurate work, minimum waste—as well as output and profits. Recent studies of the working conditions of the foundry trades made by the Office of Industrial Hygiene and Sanitation of the United States Public Health Service show that where the molders work at piece-work there are a greater number of physical ills than where they work at day-work, other factors not differing to any marked extent. It is a reasonable postulate that where excessive fatigue is produced and prolonged in labor for any length of time, vital resistance is reduced and the body is less able to resist disease.

"Based on the capacities of the workers and not on the capacity of the machine, there is apparently in plant production a

BUY COAL NOW!

BUYING coal in time of ample production is the one and only complete safeguard against coal shortages. The 1920 bituminous shortage resulted in part from industry's failure to make advance provision for its needs. Don't wait until the supply of transportation is used up by anxious, competing buyers.

Dollar economy of *clean coal* is an even greater reason for buying in the present ample market.

When you buy unclean coal, you pay freight rate and mine price on slate and other non-fuel matter, which really make a short ton of coal. But in a shortage you may have to take what you can get from the coal speculator.

Consolidation coal is clean coal, of high heat content, produced and distributed by fair methods, and backed by skilled guidance for efficient and economic application.

Save money and save worry by buying coal now.

Users of bituminous coal who are interested in the quality of our product and in the service of tests, selection and utilization that goes with it, are invited to establish communication with this Company. Booklet sent on request.

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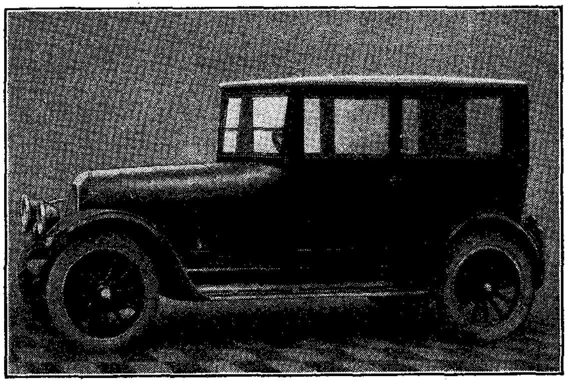
The FRANKLIN

Both men and women are as interested as ever in buying, but they insist upon getting their money's worth. This is proved by the way Franklin sales have kept up. For months normal capacity production has been required to meet the demand.

Franklin comfort, quality, long car life and all-year usefulness are as much responsible for this result as is Franklin economy:

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation
(*National Averages*)

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

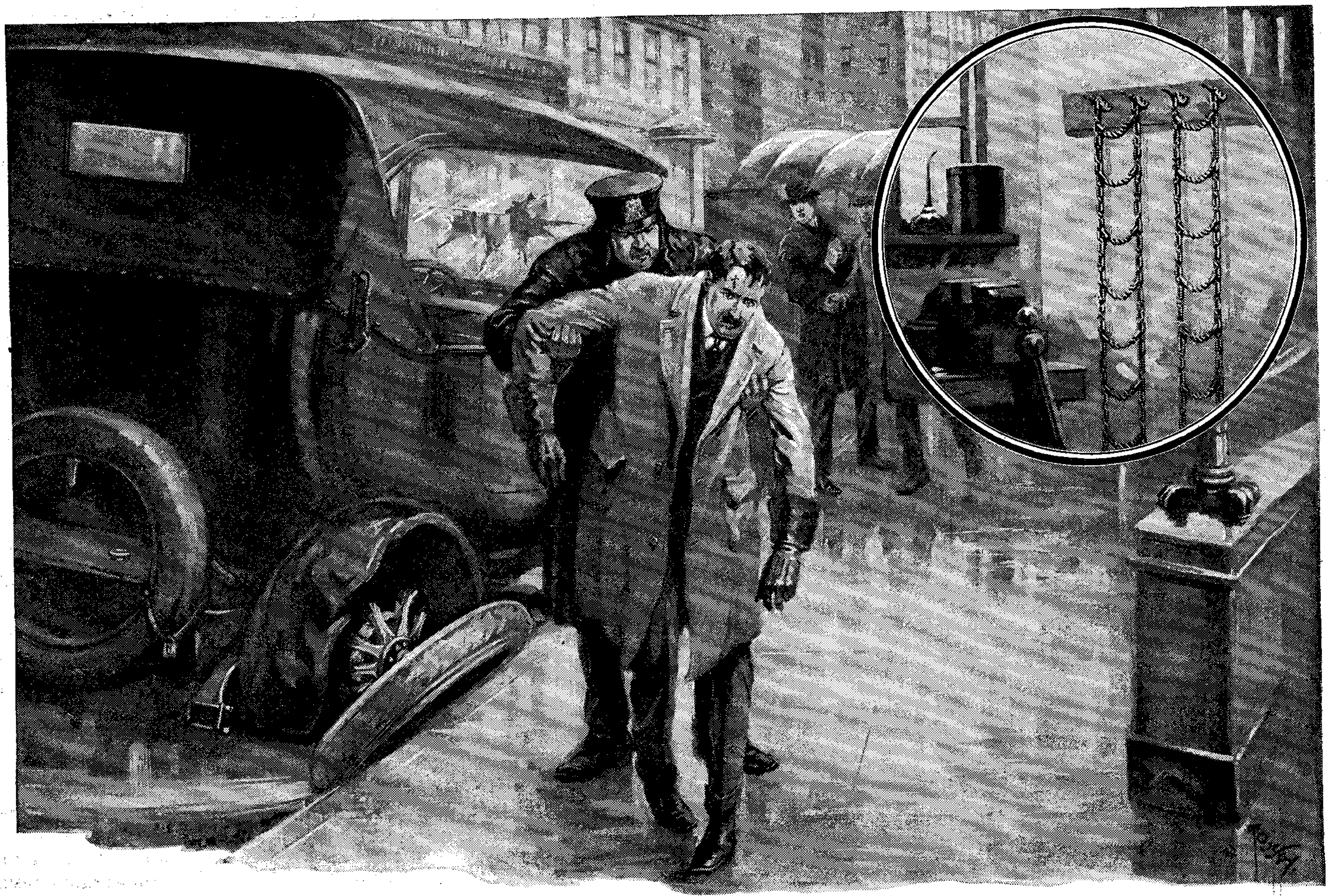
law of diminishing returns for energy spent, and a point is reached beyond which labor becomes less profitable. The loss is a national one which warrants a nation-wide preventive program. The problem which it presents to the average employer, alike important to the employee, is how so to control fatigue-producing conditions and processes as to enable efficiency to be maintained at a minimum cost in health and welfare to the worker and to the State."

This is all summarized by the writer in the statement that direct factors in fatigue are of such types as are commonly associated with muscular strain and which arise from continuous lifting, or from long standing, or from labor in cramped positions or by use of the same set of muscles. Fatigue is also favored by excessive noises, as in the case of riveters using pneumatic hammers, and by excessive temperatures with high relative humidities, as well as by occupations where light intensity, gloom, or glare produces eye-strain. Mr. Newman proceeds:

"The foregoing classification of the direct causes of fatigue is intended to be illustrative and not a complete list of factory operations having this undesirable result. There are other causes of fatigue which, for the lack of a better term, we characterize as indirect; these arise from such working conditions as are found in operation creating air dustiness—that is, in abrasive manufacturing, grinding, polishing, and sand-blasting. Here fibroid changes in lung tissue occur, restricting the normal function of the lungs or making them more fertile soil of tuberculosis. Similar operations creating fumes, gases, and poisons too numerous for illustration break down cell life, create undue amounts of waste, and overcharge the processes of waste removal in such wise as to inhibit normal functioning. To these indirect causes of fatigue may be added inadequate and insanitary toilet and drinking facilities; the absence of rest-rooms for women-workers or rest periods for operatives engaged in heavy labor; unsympathetic management, unattractive or repulsive work-rooms, accident hazards; congested occupancy of work-rooms, which facilitates the spread of epidemic diseases and unscientific placement of employees. But perhaps a factor as great if not more important than any other in contributing to industrial fatigue is the absence of industrial hygiene and provisions for medical and surgical relief to provide for the physical welfare of employees, to note, reduce, or correct physical disabilities, or to treat minor ailments not sufficient to debar the worker from employment, yet capable of retarding maximum production.

"These, as we have just said, are examples, only, of working conditions common in varying degrees to all industries, which fall within the groups of direct and indirect causes of fatigue, and which readily yield to a program when the management is alive to the importance of the human factor in production.

"If a plant program is to be adopted, at least three steps are essential. I have discust these at other places, have seen them tried, and have yet to find them wanting. First, there should be a physical examina-



"He Left His Chains Behind!"

Weed Tire Chains left in the garage never stop a skid

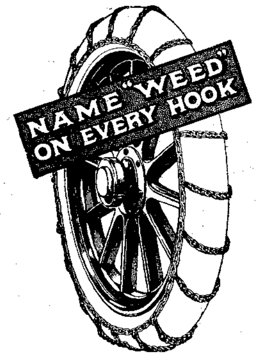
Weed Tire Chains

on your tires reflect your prudence and intelligence.

SOME drivers never *think* always to carry Weed Chains and never *think* to put them on the tires until they feel their cars skid—then it is usually too late to do anything, except pray.

Don't wait until you feel your car skid—don't wait until you feel that terror of utter helplessness.

Make up your mind now always to carry Weed Chains in your car, ALWAYS to put them on the tires at the first drop of rain.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Screening that lasts in spite of—

UNLESS your screens are made of Monel, rust or other destructive forces start work the moment your screens are put in place. Monel is unaffected either by the acid bearing smoke of the city or by the wind driven salt spray of the seashore.

Of course, Monel screening never rusts. Further, Monel is as strong as steel so you can use finer wire which means screens that are easier to see through and let in more air on hot summer nights.

Salt

Monel solves the problem of the seaside screen; salt air cannot corrode it. The first screens installed at Chadwick, New Jersey, ten years ago, are as good today as when they were put in.

Acid

There is acid in smoke wherever coal is burned. Monel is immune to the continuous attack of smoke carried acids, which corrode or weaken most other screening metals.

Water

Monel simply will not rust. So Monel screens never need painting. Aside from the expense, painting cuts down the size of the holes between wires, seriously interfering with proper summer ventilation.

Put up Monel screens this summer. The annual labor and replacement bill which you save by using Monel will more than compensate for their slightly higher initial cost.

The name Monel identifies the natural nickel alloy—67% nickel, 28% copper and 5% other metals—produced by The International Nickel Company. Monel products include Monel blocks, Monel rods, Monel castings, Monel sheet, Monel wire, Monel strip stock, etc.

THE
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY
67 Wall Street, New York City

The International
Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

tion of all applicants for employment, in order that their physical capacity may be known to the employment director, this examination to be followed periodically by reexaminations and replacements according to the health of the worker. This physical examination is in addition to the usual training and experience examination. Secondly, there should be a physical examination of the jobs, to find just what mental and muscular ability is required for maximum efficiency in output. Thirdly, there should be a physical examination of the plant, to discover the working conditions which may injure the health of the worker, increase unnecessary fatigue, and reduce output.

"From such plant self-knowledge and from the program which it suggests humane working conditions and mutual profit accrue to employer and employee."

NEW WAY TO MAKE INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

THE world shortage of coal, with the ever-growing demands for a convenient source of energy, has enormously increased the importance of industrial alcohol as a producer of power. Special attention has been paid to this question in France. Immediately before the war the business of making alcohol for industrial purposes throve in the northern part of France. The German invasion put a stop to this source of alcohol, while at the same time causing a tremendous increase in the need for it to make munitions and supplies. The destroyed factories were re-erected behind the lines and new processes which had hitherto remained matters of purely scientific interest were rapidly extended, until by 1916 the production of the restored distilleries amounted to about half as much as it had been before the fateful days of August, 1914, a very considerable yield, considering the nature of the difficulties which had to be overcome. One of the most important contributing causes to this achievement was the extension of the use of certain microscopic fungi or molds for fermenting grain instead of the brewer's yeast generally employed. The advantages obtained by the use of these molds for changing the starch of the grain into fermentable sugar consist, according to *Larousse Mensuel* (Paris), in their greater simplicity and economy as well as their increased yield. This transformation of starch into sugar, known as "saccharification," has hitherto been effected by acids or by malt.

About 1885, Dr. Calmette and certain other members of the Pasteur Institute at Paris discovered that the ferments used in China and Indo-China in making alcohol from rice were microscopic fungi belonging to the *Mucorinea*. The Chinese method of making rice wine is very simple. The rice is first boiled, then spread upon the bottom of an earthenware jar and sprinkled with crumbs of a peculiar form of

Jim Henry's Column

Regarding Women

I can't believe it means anything that reflects on my personal life, but I have been enjoying lately an extraordinarily large correspondence with women.

Here is a sample:

Dear Jim: (*Positively, I don't know the woman*).

"I think you are real mean. You must have known that your Mennen Shaving Cream is the most perfect complexion soap in the world—wonderfully cleansing but more like cold cream in its after effects—yet you have never breathed a word of it.

"I discovered it by accident on an automobile tour when there wasn't any soap in the country hotel and I had to use my husband's shaving cream."

(*The next eight pages were in the same vein*).

Another woman shampoos her baby with Mennen's.

Now I protest that such liberties are all wrong. Do you suppose that men are going to pay 50 cents for a big tube of Mennen's if all the women in the house are going to treat it as a household utility?

They have adopted our clothes and jobs and recreations and politics and bad habits, but I insist that they leave our shaving tools alone.

Of course, they are right in saying that Mennen's is an absolutely pure, bland soap without a trace of free caustic. That is why Mennen lather is so soothing—I might almost say healing.

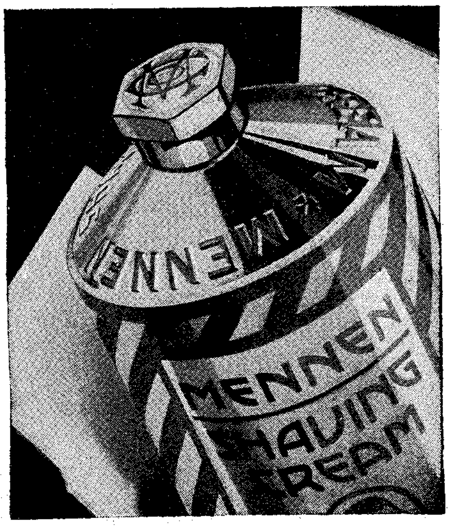
But it was created for just one purpose—scientifically to reduce a man's beard to a condition of relaxation so that the razor simply removes the lather—you aren't conscious of any beard pruning at all.

and afterwards—Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show

Send 15 cents for my demonstrator tube. Use plenty of water and don't rub in the lather with your fist. Above all, don't tell your wife.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.



bread known as *men*, which is "very rich in ferments and yeast." This bread is rich in the fungi in question, and in the admirable medium of growth which they find in the rice, they rapidly develop so as to change its starch into sugar. Our authority continues as follows:

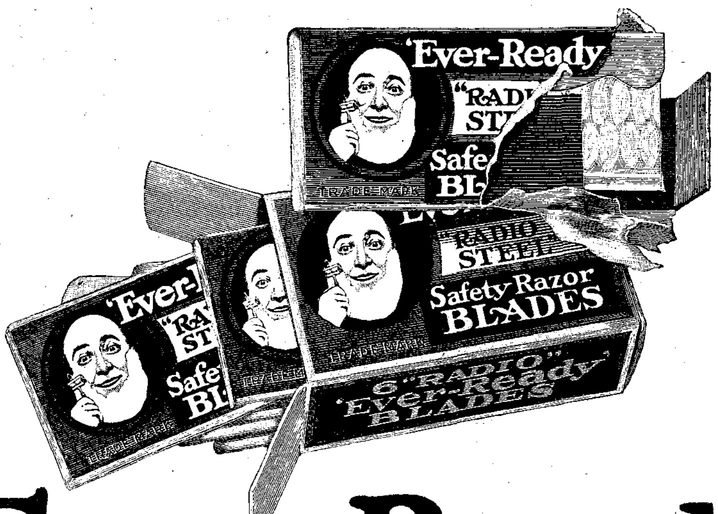
> "The jar is then filled three-quarters full of water, and the yeasts at once begin to 'work,' forming alcohol. As soon as the fermentation has come to an end, the mixture is distilled by a primitive device, yielding 24 liters for each 100 kilograms of rice."

Upon making a study of the *men* bread Dr. Calmette found that its power of changing starch to sugar was due to a fungus. Later researches disclosed a number of similar fungi also capable of producing alcohol, but varying not only in their power of producing sugar but in their specific resistance to temperature and to various sorts of infection. We read:

> "These infinitesimal plants were first used for making alcohol industrially about 1900, in what was called the *Amylo* process; while its merits were at once appreciated the fungi used were so delicate that they refused to grow except under strictly aseptic conditions. This led to a search for more resistant species, which resulted in the discovery by an agricultural engineer, M. H. Boulard, of a species called "mucor No. 5," of such admirable resisting power to infectious conditions as to be excellently suited for the rough and ready usages of ordinary practise in distilleries."

The fungi known as molds are of tropical origin, and it is only in warm and humid climates that we find among them species capable of changing starch into sugar and eventually into alcohol; this action is due to the method of growth, which may be briefly described as follows: When the fungus is grown in a favorable medium it forms small spherical masses at the ends of some of its filaments, known as sporanges or sporocysts, within which certain reproductive cells known as endospores are formed. When these are ripe they produce a new set of filaments or mycelium from which a new system of filaments springs. When the mycelium grows in fruit juices or other organic matters, it secretes certain diastases, some of which change the starch of the medium while others transform the sugar into alcohol. But since the former act more rapidly it is customary in practise to use the molds only for this first change of starch into sugar, and to employ ordinary yeasts to perform the transformation into alcohol. Sometimes, indeed, the mold and the yeast are put into the mother liquid at the same time.

The first process in which molds were employed for making alcohol made use, as said, of a fungus so delicate that it must be protected from the competition of other microorganisms. For this reason, the boiling mash is placed in a covered vat and then cooled to 38° C. before being sown with the culture of mold. The vat is very



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like the Ever-Ready Safety Razor, are sold under your own guarantee. They make good on the terms that you yourself set, or we make good for them.
Buy a package of 6 for 40¢ today—and tomorrow you'll know what it means to get perfect shaves.

AMERICAN SAFETY RAZOR CORPORATION
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THE NEW LIQUID PASTE
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The thinner you spread it the quicker it sticks—

TO MAKE one paper surface stick to another like a brother—that's the big job of Carter's Cico, the new liquid paste. Spread it as thin as you please; it takes hold and holds on.

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WHEREVER you have used hard paste or mucilage, use Carter's Cico *now*—for repairing papers, keeping scrapbooks and snapshot-albums, making things in the nursery (it's harmless)—Cico has a thousand uses.

All Carter Inx Products are made to put things on paper a little better. Cico does it—puts paper on paper and makes it stay put for good. Prove it yourself. The coupon and two 2-cent stamps will bring you a sample.

CARTER'S

CARTER INX PRODUCTS
THE NEW LIQUID PASTE
REQUIRES NO WATER
CICO
ALWAYS
THE NEW LIQUID PASTE
CICO
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CARTER'S

Send for Sample -

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY, Cambridge 41, Massachusetts.
I am enclosing two 2-cent stamps for a sample of Carter's Cico Paste.
Name ....
Address ....
L D.5-7

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

carefully protected from other fungi, and at the end of twenty hours, which is the period required for transforming all the starch into sugar, the yeast is added. After the yeast has worked the proper number of days to secure the maximum amount of alcohol, the mash is distilled.

The sturdier species discovered by Boulard does not require the same precautions, and the change from starch into sugar can even be made in open vats, by which means considerable saving can naturally be effected. Concerning this latter process we read:

"This process was first employed in 1914, and the first yield was sent to the powder-mills, thus proving very useful to the national defense. The grain is first coarsely crusht and then boiled for a few minutes with a small amount of acid under pressure. The 'mash' thus produced is then sent to the fermentation vat.

"This is a great metal reservoir with a capacity of from 25,000 to 50,000 gallons. This vat is closely covered and is provided with the necessary pipes for the inlet and outlet of the mash, for blowing air through the mash and for an external system of water-cooling. The air employed is purified before entering by being passed through water, and at its exit it is washed with water so as to retain such small quantities of alcohol as it may have taken up.

"After being cooled to 40° C. the mash is sown with a few grams of the mold-culture prepared by growing on rice; at the end of twenty-four hours the mold is found to have undergone a complete development, and the mycelium now weighs several tons. A suitable amount of yeast is now added and the mixture is allowed to ferment for three or four days, by which time it is ready to be distilled.

"Previous to this the solid deposits (malts) have been extracted by means of a filter press; these residues contain a large amount of fats, especially when the grain employed to make the mash was maize. These fatty matters are extracted and the remaining cake is used for cattle feed."

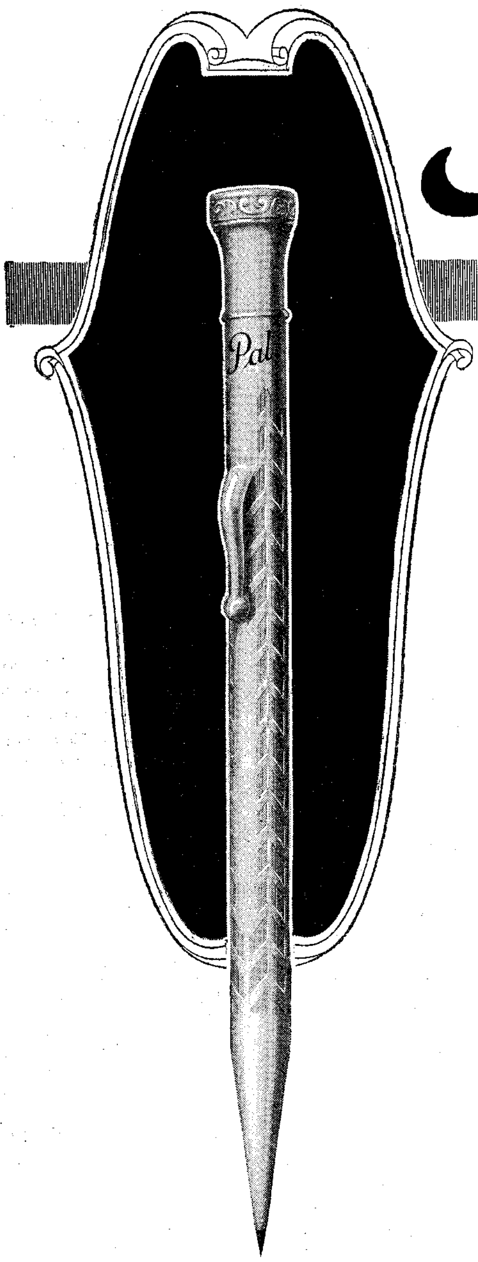
The remarkable efficacy of this mold process is shown by the fact that 97.5 per cent. of the theoretical amount of sugar is obtained through the transformation of the starch. The following table shows the alcohol yield obtained by various processes:

YIELD OF PURE ALCOHOL PER 100 KILOGRAMS OF GRAIN

Acid process	27 to 33 liters
Malt process	34 liters
Chinese process	18 to 24 liters
Mold process	39 to 44 liters 37.03 liters from maize 43.47 liters from rice

As this table shows, the employment of molds in the first stages of the production of alcohol results in a remarkably large percentage of gain. But this is not all. The product is likewise said to be of remarkably fine quality. The mold process described above can also be employed in the first stages of vinegar-making, for

Pal
–the pencil



Writing *with* a Pal is like talking *to* a pal.

Pal is good to see—easy to hold. His aristocratic silver-plated finish fits his character.

Pal's mechanism is simple and sure—a new idea. His lead is always sharp, can't turn, slip or break and never jams—*never!*

Extra leads come with him—a renewable eraser, too, since to err is human. And a clip, so your pocket won't get away from him. *Two styles only*—Long with pocket clip—Short with ring in cap.

Get yourself
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$1

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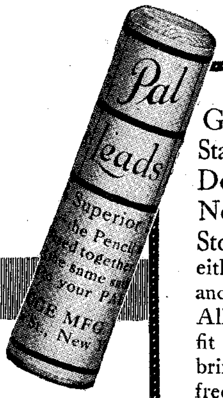

Get yourself a Pal at Stationer, Jeweler, Department, Drug, Novelty or Hardware Stores. Pal leads are either *indelible* or *black* and will fit all pencils. All makes of leads will fit Pal. A postal will bring dealers' pamphlet free, outlining sales helps

The Hoge Manufacturing Co., Inc., 215 Fulton St., New York City
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The largest selling quality pencil in the world

VENUS PENCILS

THE matchless VENUS Pencils, known in every quarter of the world for their smooth, satin-like leads represent the acme of excellence in pencils. Perfect for any purpose.

17 Black Degrees
For bold, heavy lines
6B-5B-4B-3B
For general writing and sketching
2B-B-HB-F-H
For clean, fine lines
2H-3H-4H-5H-6H
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For general writing the most popular degree is "HB"

Plain Ends, per doz. . .	$1.00
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Also 3 Copying degrees for indelible uses

VENUS *Everpointed* PENCIL *No.* 849

An "ever *ready*" VENUS pencil, never shorter, no sharpening necessary. Made in 14 degrees—3B to 9H—a holder for each degree.

849.	VENUS Everpointed Pencils, any degree, each	.45
842.	Refill leads for 849, any degree, box of six .	.60

Venus *Pocket* Pencil, No. 839

Short, to fit vest pocket or shopping bag; everpointed. For HB (medium) lead only.

839.	VENUS Pocket Pencil, HB degree, *only*, ea.	.35
857.	Refill leads for 839, HB degree, per doz. . .	.60

At all stationers and stores

American Lead Pencil Co.
223 FifthAve., NewYork
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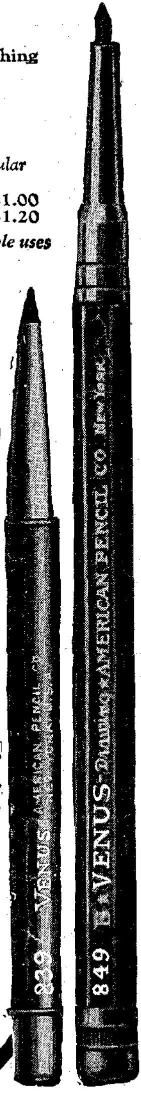
839 VENUS AMERICAN PENCIL CO.
849 VENUS Drawing AMERICAN PENCIL CO. NEW YORK

which purpose the acetic fungus is added. The process is equally applicable to the art of the brewer, the mold being employed instead of the usual malt.

THE EYE AND SLEEP

THE theory that ordinary sleep is directly connected with the structure, use, and habits of the human eye is advanced by Dr. T. D. Atkinson, of Los Angeles, Cal., in *The Western Optical World*. Dr. Atkinson distinguishes two kinds of sleep: the common form, well defined as a temporary suspension of some of the functions, and the deep sleep of anesthetism, leading to the complete and permanent suspension of all the functions of the body, which is death. Failure to distinguish between these has led many investigators into difficulties, he says. Both may be present in the same individual at the same time. He writes:

"Observers of the phenomena of ordinary sleep have found that nearly all the organs of the body function just as well during sleep as during consciousness. It is only a few of the organs whose functions are temporarily suspended. However, the suspension is not complete, and any one of them may bring back consciousness at any time in case of necessity. Take, for instance, the sense of hearing. The volume of the noise does not decide whether a sleeper is to be awakened, but whether the noise is of a suspicious and unknown character. The sleeper may sleep through the noise of a passing express-train which literally jars the house, yet be awakened by a slight noise of an unknown character in the room. Either the ear has learned to judge the necessity for restoration of consciousness, or, what is more probable, it is in direct communication with the brain, which itself judges the necessity and acts accordingly. The other senses will act in practically the same way.

"One of the greatest difficulties of investigators is that they have taken the individual as the unit of observation instead of the whole race, and most have failed entirely to take into consideration the environment under which the human race has developed.

"In examining the human eye we find that its usefulness as an organ of sight is confined in its natural state almost wholly to the daytime. In the dark it is practically useless, and it is the only one of the organs or senses that is rendered useless by darkness, or whose usefulness is even diminished by darkness. When man is among enemies his sense of sight is more important to him than his other four put together. Blind, he is defenseless and an easy prey to marauders. It became absolutely necessary for him, in his course of development, to hide away and be absolutely quiet whenever his sense of sight failed him, and it failed him regularly once every twenty-four hours. If he attempted to go about in the night the same as in the daytime he would have been extinct ages ago. An absolutely quiet animal most easily defeats the sense of sight, hearing, and smell of another animal.

"At the approach of darkness man has

You Can Grow Flowers In Your House

Write for our free booklet which gives instructions for growing tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, and other spring flowers in your own house. You can have flowers in your house from Christmas until Easter, if you grow them yourself, at a cost of only a few cents apiece, instead of paying $2 or $3 a dozen, the price in florists' shops last winter. Your own flowers will last for many days instead of withering almost as soon as purchased.

Our booklet contains descriptions of almost a thousand of the choicest imported Dutch bulbs, suitable for growing in the house or the garden and the directions given make failure practically impossible.

We import bulbs to order only and you **must order before July 1.** Our special prices will hold good only until then. By ordering now you save money, assure early delivery in the fall, and get a superior quality of bulbs not usually obtained in this country at any price.

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Originators and Introducers
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Spring or Fall Planting advised. Send for Box-Barberry Folder and Catalog.

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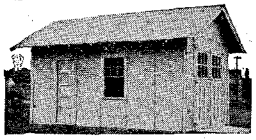
For Less Than You Can Build



Lord "Low Cost" Garages are all ready to set up, very attractive in appearance and of better quality. Easy to erect. Everything supplied. Larger sizes, also. Hip roofs if desired. Shingles or roofing. Glazed windows, front and side. Painted one coat best white lead and pure linseed oil. We can save you time and money. Write for circular. Established 1887.

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BUXTON
KEY KASE

Saves Your Pockets

Fits vest or hip pocket, or lady's handbag, without bulging. Each hook holds two keys. Rated dealers wanted.

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Western Canada Agents
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Toronto

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Mexico City

30c to $2.65
At DEALERS
4, 6 or 8-hook sizes: all leathers

for millions of years quietly hid himself away, and in his constant endeavor to be absolutely quiet produced a condition which we call sleep.

"We know from natural history that individual animals have very little success in breaking away from the habits of their species. Habits adopted by animals from necessity and indulged in for ages have a power over a single individual which he can not resist. We find animals religiously performing habits after the necessity for performance has passed away and no longer is productive of any results.

"It became a race habit to hide away quietly every time the earth turned upon its axis. Altho the necessity has largely passed away, the habit is still with us. Consequently, it is upon the blind man as well as upon him who can see. All nature asks is to obey a command when given; hence a man may go twenty-four or forty-eight hours without sleep and recover entirely with one night's sleep.

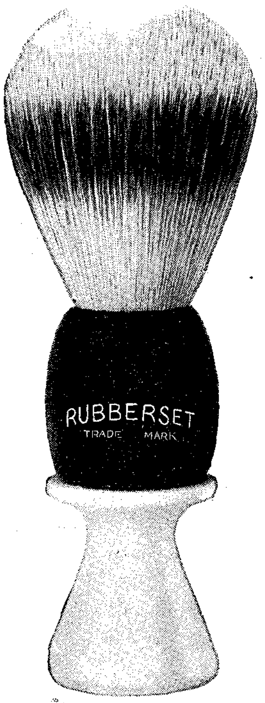
"It is only in very recent times, comparatively speaking, that man has broken into the night with artificial light, yet gradually but surely he is encroaching on sleep by keeping his eyes useful during the night. It is no longer necessary as a matter of self-preservation, nor is it because his eyes are useless at night, but a habit formed through countless ages can not be easily lifted from man's shoulders.

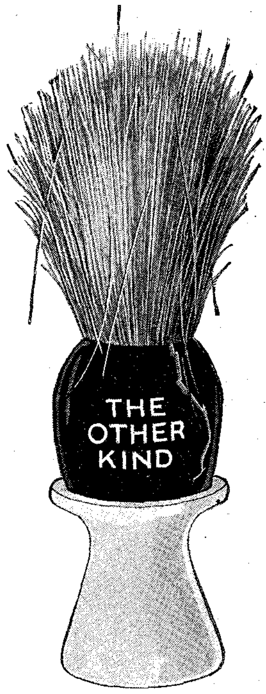
"In this respect it is worthy of notice that artificial light is not the only invention of man that is doing away with sleep. In past ages almost every one lost his power to see small objects almost in middle life. This was especially true if the light was not good. Their vision was almost entirely confined to larger objects outside. Consequently, as their vision decreased their sleeping increased and was indulged in excessively by older people. Since the perfection of glasses, which preserve good vision practically throughout life, sleeping among older people is less and less in evidence in proportion to the care they have taken to preserve their eyesight.

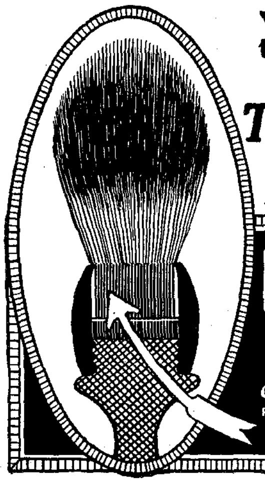
"It may be worthy of notice that had man's eyes been constructed to use at night instead of daytime he would have gone through the habit of sleep in the daytime instead of night, as do all animals and birds who see better at night than day. Ants, who have been suspected of using the ultra-violet rays of light to see with, do not seem to sleep at all.

"In closing, I wish to add a few words in regard to artificial sleep to distinguish it from ordinary sleep. Artificial sleep is sleep such as is produced by a blow on the head or inhaling of certain gases. I am of the opinion that it is more nearly related to death than to ordinary sleep; that it is the complete suspension rather than the temporary suspension of the organ affected. They are only brought back to working order by the efforts of the unaffected organs. If this task is too great the sleeper dies. The sleeper can not be awakened in the ordinary way as by suddenly calling his name. It is my opinion that artificial sleep is caused by affecting the optic nerve either by a direct blow upon the head or through the blood, either by way of the lungs or digestive organs or direct incision, and until the effect has disappeared from the optic nerve the sleeper can not be restored to consciousness."

Honesty or Misprint?—Extra Thin Mercerized Hose, 40c Value, 65c.—From an Ad. in the *Washington Post.*







If you shave you must use one or the other of these two brushes

INTO THE ONE, the RUBBERSET, we have wilfully and skilfully combined every standard quality of excellence in brush construction, to the end that it may serve you faithfully and well and to your greatest comfort—your least expense—your fullest satisfaction.

The *everlasting* grip of hard vulcanized rubber *must* hold sturdy bristle or soft-caressing badger hair steadfast to its task until worn down to a mere stub no longer possessed of "good lathering" qualities.

These things are guaranteed *to you* by the mere presence on the brush of that reassuring trade mark—"RUBBERSET."

-every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard vulcanized rubber!

-all bristles caught TEMPORARILY in any old short-lived makeshift!

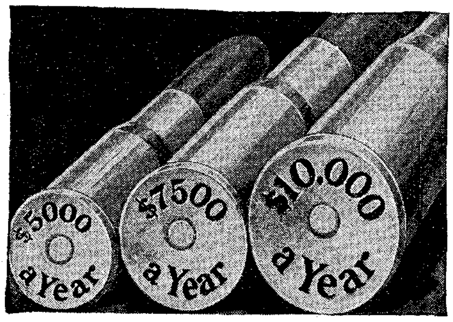
How different with the "other kind"!—with bristles *but temporarily caught* in pitch, shellac, cement or other makeshift, or those with "rubbery names" made in deceptive and wholly unsuccessful imitation of the genuine RUBBERSET.

With them (as so unfailingly proved by sad experience!) the anticipation of comfort and satisfaction becomes a realization of acute discomfort and utter dissatisfaction; the economies of a permanent investment give way to the expense of total loss and quick and complete re-investment.

Can there be any real question as to which brush is the right brush for YOU to own and use?

The first cost is exactly the same!
The choice is up to you.
RUBBERSETS are in YOUR store!

RUBBERSET TRADE MARK
LATHER HAIR TOOTH **BRUSHES** PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!
RUBBERSET COMPANY (R. & C. P. CO., PROPS.) NEWARK, N. J., U. S. A.
RUBBERSET COMPANY LTD. FACTORIES TORONTO AND GRAVENHURST, CANADA



Which Is Your Calibre?

What are your possibilities in the way of salary? Do you really know? Have you ever sounded the depths of your latent ability? Have you ever given your bigger and better self a chance in big executive work, the kind that pays big money?

Don't hesitate to think that you have it in you to make a large salary. There is little danger that you will overrate your calibre. Most men underrate their ability when really what they lack is training.

Given training—the *specialized training* afforded by the LaSalle Extension University—there is no telling how far your native ability will carry you.

LaSalle training is practical, thoroly so! For it is training under the "Problem Method," which qualifies you for bigger things by giving you the work of that position to do yourself under the watchful eye of LaSalle experts. In other words, LaSalle training is planned to make you, by actual, practical experience, a specialist in the branch of business for which you are especially suited—a man who has the knowledge for which business is always looking, and for which business is willing to pay handsomely.

If you are really ambitious—if you want to make your ability yield all that it holds, you will read with interest the text of the coupon below. You will mark the course which you see as your road to success. Let us tell you of the possibilities of LaSalle training; how easily pursued during your spare time and how little it costs. The coupon brings you all information without obligation; also a copy of a wonderfully helpful book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," which shows how others have done what you want to do.

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☐ Coaching for C. P. A. & Institute Examinations.
☐ Traffic Management—Foreign & Domestic.
☐ Industrial Management Efficiency.
☐ Commercial Law.
☐ Business English.
☐ Effective Speaking.
☐ Expert Bookkeeping
☐ Commercial Spanish

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

FRENCH EXPERIENCE WITH THE SALES TAX

SINCE the sales tax is figuring so largely in the discussions of the members of Congress who must draft a new revenue law, all possible information about the experience of other nations with this method of taxation is extremely valuable. Canada has a modified form of sales tax which seems to give more or less satisfaction and which may be discust in a later issue in the form of quotations from the Canadian press. The results in France are particularly significant, says *The Wall Street Journal*, because the French tax is a real "turn-over tax," applying to practically all sales, and because France "counted upon its yield as the biggest item of revenue." Latest figures, we are told, show a continued large deficit as compared with estimates. It is admitted, however, that estimates were bound to be not much more than guesswork, since the tax was an experiment. The authorities "still believe that it is yet far from having had a fair trial, and declare "that with a recovery of trade and growing familiarity with the tax, it will prove to be as easy and fruitful a source as can be devised." *The Wall Street Journal* gives the following facts about the French turn-over tax:

> While estimated to produce as much as 460,000,000 francs in a month, the highest actual month's revenue from this source is 234,000,000 francs in September, while the lowest is recorded for March, 147,000,000 francs, against the estimated 415,000,000 francs. In the concluding five months of last year, the tax having only come into practical operation last August, the yield was less than 1,000,000,000 francs instead of the expected 2,000,000,000. Moreover, during the eight months of its operation the yield has consistently declined.
>
> Several reasons are given for this. One is the reduction in business volume due to world-wide depression, another the difficulty French business men have experienced in understanding its terms. The Treasury is still receiving sums due since August and September.
>
> Since the tax of 1 1/10 per cent. applies to the total business turn-over of all persons "who habitually or occasionally buy to resell" and provides no minimum, every trader and firm, big or little, is required to register and keep books open for inspection, tho relief is granted to tradesmen whose turn-over does not exceed 1,000 francs a month. The enforcement of the tax on petty traders is, therefore, no small task, considering especially the fact that in France so much business is done in cash and without books of any sort and that the use even of the common check is far from familiar to the bulk of the people. There was also plenty of opportunity of evading the tax by those who were so disposed.
>
> Moreover, there are some very important exemptions from the tax, especially the farmer, whose sale of the produce of his own farm is not considered an "act of commerce."

Extra Quality at No Greater Cost

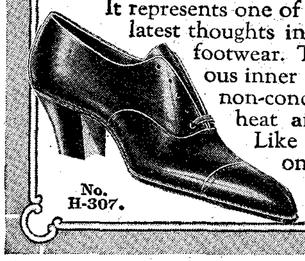
The "Major"

Wherever you go, the "Major" will be correct. An oxford that really fits, keeps its shape and needs no breaking in.

The Original and Genuine
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.—JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.
Makers of Men's Shoes Chicago — Makers of Women's Shoes Buffalo
Look for the trade-mark on the sole

The "Special Measurement"

It represents one of the very latest thoughts in modish footwear. The famous inner sole is a non-conductor of heat and cold. Like walking on velvet.



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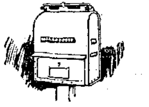

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At 4% compound interest, money grows amazingly. *For example:* only $5 a month—sent regularly for five years — will grow to $332; $25 a month will become $1661.

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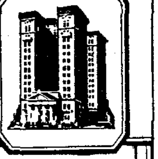

Capital and Surplus $33,000,000

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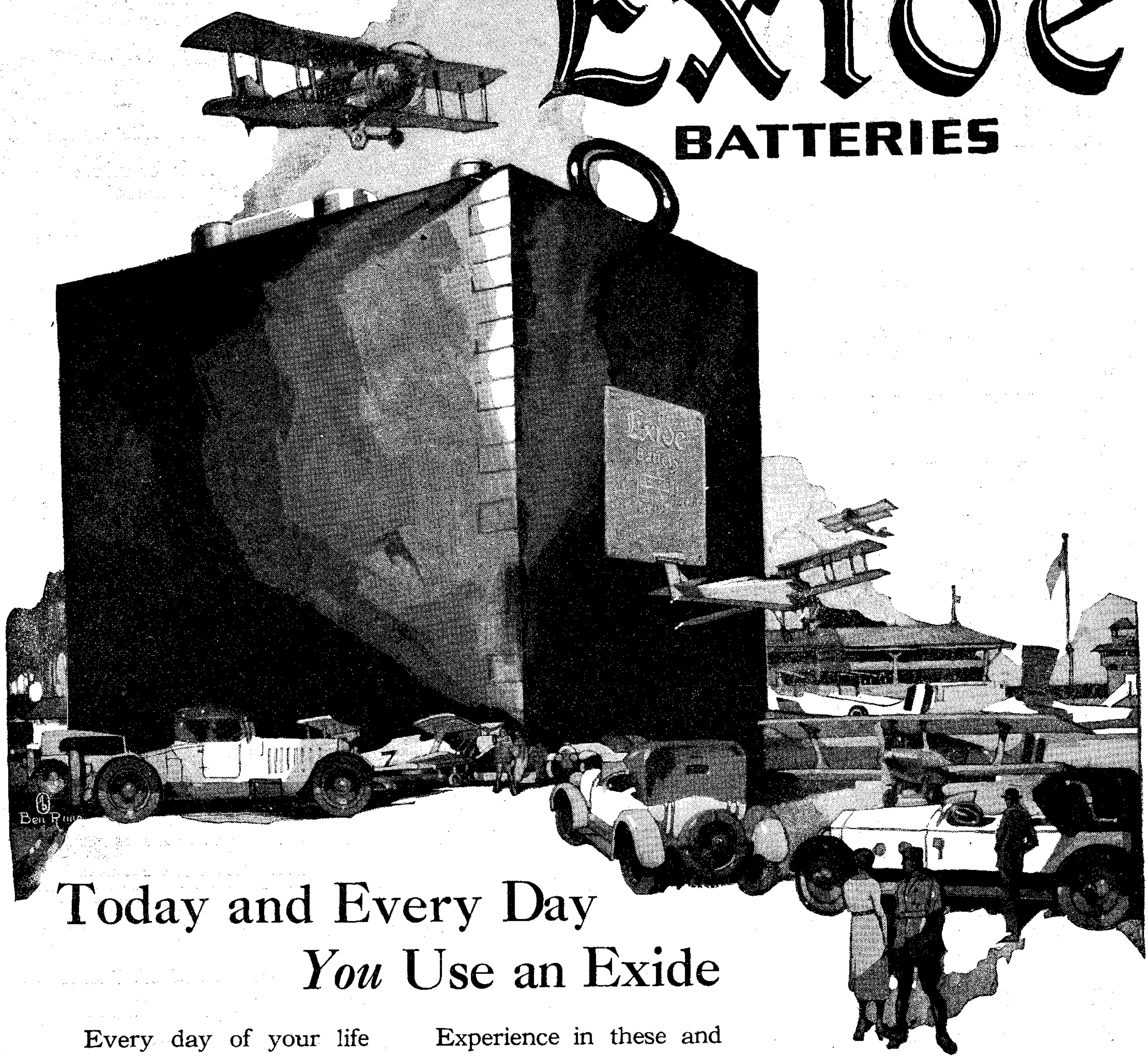

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THE AMERICAN TRAVELER is known by the color of his money. If it is sky-blue and bears the name of the American Express Company across its face, he is recognized instantly as one who knows how to travel; and he is treated accordingly.

THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS traveling in distant lands have been amazed at the seeming *magic* of the sky-blue

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—Worthless Pieces of Paper until countersigned by the owner—and then commanding instant recognition, and immediate acceptance.

BUT THERE IS NO *MAGIC* about these simple sky-blue slips. For 30 years they have meant the reputation and the service, as well as the *money*, of the American Express Company—with its many offices and thousands of correspondents in the great seaports and inland cities of the world.

IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE carry English 5 or 10 £ Sterling, and French 200 or 400 Franc Cheques. Dollar cheques for the Orient, North and South America and all other journeys. Buy them at Banks or Express Offices.

FOR ALL JOURNEYS secure your steamship tickets, hotel reservations and itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through the American Express Travel Department.

American Express Company

65 Broadway, New York City

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

MAIL-ORDER AND CHAIN-STORE SALES LEADING THE WAY UPWARD

MAIL-ORDER and chain-store concerns deal with such a large public that their sales are closely watched by those trying to gage the mood of the consumer. March figures for both businesses seem to point toward resumption of trade activity. It should be remembered that the two kinds of sales respond to general trade conditions in exactly opposite ways. Paradoxical as it may seem, *The Wall Street Journal* reminds us, the continued prosperity of the chain stores this winter is attributed in part to the extensive unemployment in the large cities. "Five-and-ten-cent experts figure that men out of work buy necessities from these stores, tho in more prosperous times their patronage turns to retailers of greater éclat." So it is encouraging to find that "sales of mail-order houses in March made a much better display than in the first two months of the year." And it is also hopeful to find gross sales of the chain-store systems showing less increase in March than in February, tho the difference is slight. Conditions now existing in the rural districts are not helpful to the mail-order business, "yet figures show that sales in March as compared with February recovered about 50 per cent. toward normal."

Sears-Roebuck's sales in March were 27 per cent. below the previous year as against decreases of 50 per cent. in February, 47 per cent. in January, and 38 per cent. in December.

Montgomery Ward's gross sales in March were 38 per cent. under the same month of the year previous against 51 per cent. in February, 34 per cent. in January, and 30 per cent. in December; while American Wholesale Corporation reported decrease of only 10 per cent. compared with 28 per cent. in February, 34 per cent. in January, and 20 per cent. last December.

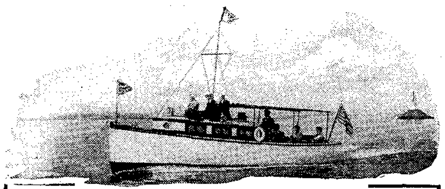
Turning to the low-price chain stores, *The Wall Street Journal* notes that—

Sales of Woolworth, Kresge, and United Cigar Stores have displayed continuous growth in the first three months of this year as compared with 1920, with the single exception of Woolworth's January sales, which decreased 1.65 per cent.

Woolworth's sales increased 9 per cent. in March, 12 per cent. in February, and 11 per cent. in December over the year previous, while similar increases of Kresge were 11 per cent. in March, 17 per cent. in February, 5 per cent. in January, and 18 per cent. in December; and of United Cigar Stores, 7 per cent. in March and February, 10 per cent. in January, and 18 per cent. in December.

Sales of leading chain systems and mail-order concerns are compared as follows:

	March	*February*	*January*
Woolworth........	$11,830,973	$9,138,262	$8,336,208
S. S. Kresge.......	4,642,223	3,467,651	3,215,300
United Cigar Stores	6,472,581	5,730,000	5,962,224
Sears-Roebuck.....	20,105,904	14,003,299	15,597,766
Montgomery Ward.	7,395,985	5,461,849	5,660,431
American Wholesale	2,987,464	2,702,272	3,240,260



The Cruisette—
Queen of Motor Launches

1921 Models constitute the highest achievement in Standardized Construction. They challenge comparison for these very important qualities:

Staunch seaworthiness
Comfortable roominess
Graceful lines
Easily sustained speed
Reliability and economy of the Power Plant
Quality of workmanship and materials

The prices of Elco Cruisettes are much lower than any other boats of their dimensions.

They are appropriately called "the little sisters of the British 'M.L.' Submarine Chasers."

Standardized Models:
33-ft. Cruisette—Speed 12 miles
40-ft. Cruisette—Speed 11½ miles
30-ft. ELCO Express—Speed 20 miles
36-ft. ELCO Sedan—Speed 32 miles
50-ft. ELCO Cruiser—Sleeps 8 persons

Send for catalog. Better still, visit Bayonne and see these superb boats for yourself.

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Main Office and Works:
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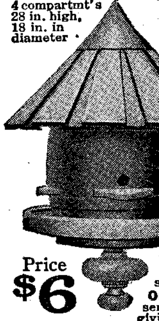


Dodson Wren House
4 compartmt's
28 in. high,
18 in. in diameter

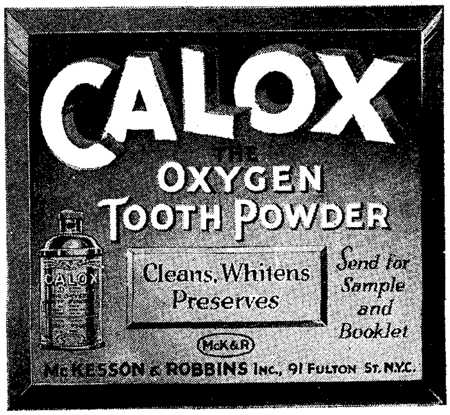
Beautify Your Grounds with Dodson Bird Houses

They never fail to attract the song birds (insectivorous birds) who in turn destroy noxious insects. The valuable purple martin will catch and consume on an average of 2,000 mosquitos a day, besides other annoying insects; the song birds will protect your trees, shrubs and gardens from insects and their beauty and song will bring joy and happiness. Mr. Dodson has spent 30 years of loving study of the song birds, their habits, and how to attract them to beautiful "Bird Lodge" his home on the Kankakee River. Dodson Bird Houses are a permanent investment; they will last a lifetime; built of thoroughly seasoned Oak, Cypress, Selected White Pine and Red Cedar; coated nails and the best lead and oil are used for their protection against the elements. Built under Mr. Dodson's personal supervision.

Price $6

Order Now—Free Book, Your Bird Friends, sent on request, illustrating Dodson Line, giving prices. Bird picture free.

Joseph H. Dodson *President American Audubon Ass'n* 730 Harrison Ave., Kankakee, Ill.
Dodson Sparrow Trap guaranteed to rid your community of these quarrelsome pests, price $8.00.



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THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER
Cleans, Whitens Preserves
Send for Sample and Booklet
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McKESSON & ROBBINS INC., 91 FULTON ST. N.Y.C.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 20.—The French Government issues an official denial of reports published in the United States that the recall of Ambassador Jusserand has been discust or contemplated.

Dublin reports that the Dail Eireann has decreed that "no citizen of the Republic shall leave Ireland without permission from the proper authority."

The Soviet Government issues an order halting American deportations to Russia.

The Japanese Cabinet decides that there is no reason to alter Japan's policy on the Yap mandate question because of the recent American note on the subject.

April 21.—Paris announces that the German Government has refused to transfer the gold reserve of the Reichsbank to its Coblenz or Cologne branches as demanded by the Reparations Commission. The total gold holdings of the Reichsbank are 1,091,598,000 marks.

Prime Minister Meighen, of Canada, announces the definite intention of the Canadian Government to appoint a Minister to the United States.

April 22.—Germany reiterates to the British Government her complete willingness to undertake the reconstruction of devastated France.

Negotiations for the settlement of the British coal-miners' strike are resumed between the pit-owners and the miners.

April 24.—Premier Briand and Premier Lloyd George agree that the French plan of invading the Ruhr Valley must be followed if the German reparations offer proves unsatisfactory.

An all-day battle is fought in the mountains of Connemara between Sinn-Feiners and police, the former being forced to retreat.

Counterfeit American bills representing about $5,000,000 have been confiscated in Lemberg by the Polish authorities, according to a report from Warsaw.

April 25.—The Allied Reparations Commission sends a note to the German War Burdens Commission demanding that one billion gold marks be deposited in the Bank of France on or before April 30.

A Turkish massacre of Greeks at Adalia, in the Italian zone in Asia Minor, is reported in dispatches received in Athens.

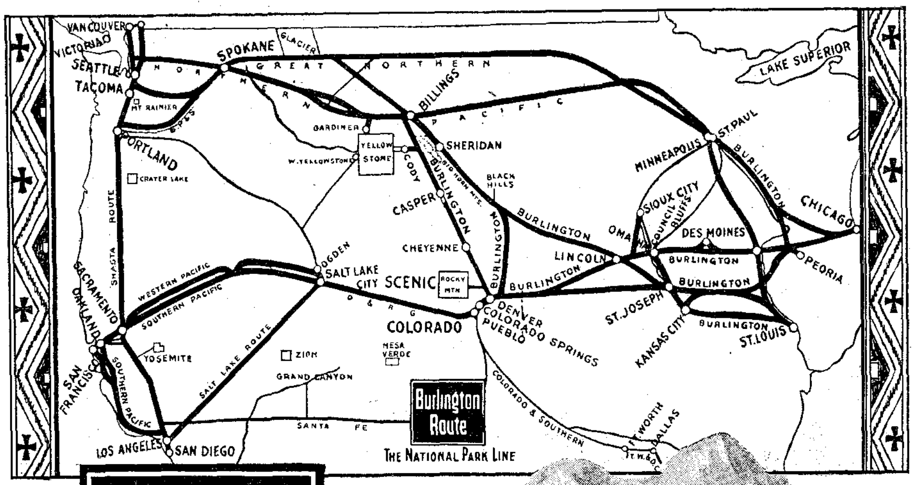
The French Chamber of Deputies votes 20,000,000 francs for the proposed Ruhr advance.

The Provisional Government of Fiume resigns as a result of the election, and it is reported that the city has been seized by a follower of D'Annunzio.

Nearly complete returns from the plebiscite held in the Austrian Tyrol indicate that 98 per cent. of the people voted in favor of fusion with Germany.

Great Britain reduced her debt to the United States last year by £75,000,000, Austen Chamberlain, Government leader, informs the House of Commons.

April 26.—Premier Briand informs the French Chamber of Deputies that the latest German proposals on reparations are unacceptable and that the French occupation of the Ruhr Valley is inevitable.


Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Tacoma
Mt. Rainier
Spokane
Glacier
Great Northern
Northern Pacific
Billings
Gardiner
Yellowstone
W. Yellowstone
Sheridan
Cody
Black Hills
Burlington
Casper
Cheyenne
Portland
Crater Lake
Shasta Route
Sacramento
Oakland
San Francisco
Western Pacific
Southern Pacific
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Scenic
Rocky Mtn.
D. & R. G.
Colorado
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Mesa Verde
Yosemite
Zion
Grand Canyon
Salt Lake Route
Santa Fe
Los Angeles
San Diego
Burlington Route
The National Park Line
Colorado & Southern
Ft. Worth
Dallas
Texas
Lake Superior
St. Paul
Minneapolis
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Follow this trail to vacation joyland

—it takes you everywhere West

OUR fascinating West is the greatest outdoors in the world. It's "chuck full" of scenic wonders the like of which can be seen nowhere else.

On a Burlington circle tour you can include the several wonder spots which you desire to visit—as many as you'll have time to see; go one way and return another—on through trains—on one ticket.

To illustrate: suppose you go first to Colorado—that playground of playgrounds; then to Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park and be literally care free; or stop over in the Colorado Springs-Manitou region; then "hop" over the Rockies into "The Promised Land"—Utah; finally to California. See Yosemite and other inspiring scenes. Return through the enchanted land of the Pacific Northwest, with its Crater Lake and Mount Rainier, and via either Glacier National Park—the most talked of place in America by out-of-doors people, or Nature's own museum—weird and mysterious Yellowstone.

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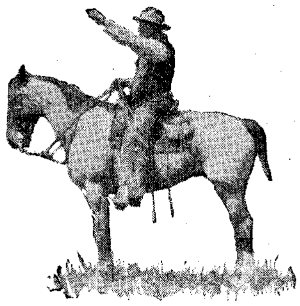

Glacier
Scenic Colorado & Utah
Rocky Mountain National Park Estes Park Colorado
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Free descriptive booklets "Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park," "Scenic Colorado and Utah," "Glacier National Park," "Yellowstone Park." Send for the one you want.

All the goodness of the coffee
—Healthful—Digestible—Delicious

G Washington's
COFFEE
Originated by Mr. Washington in 1909

Dissolves instantly when you pour on water—hot or cold. Each cup made to order. No boiling, no coffee pot, no waste. Pure—economical. Quality always uniform. Measure the cost by the cup—not by the size of the can.

G. Washington Coffee Refining Co.
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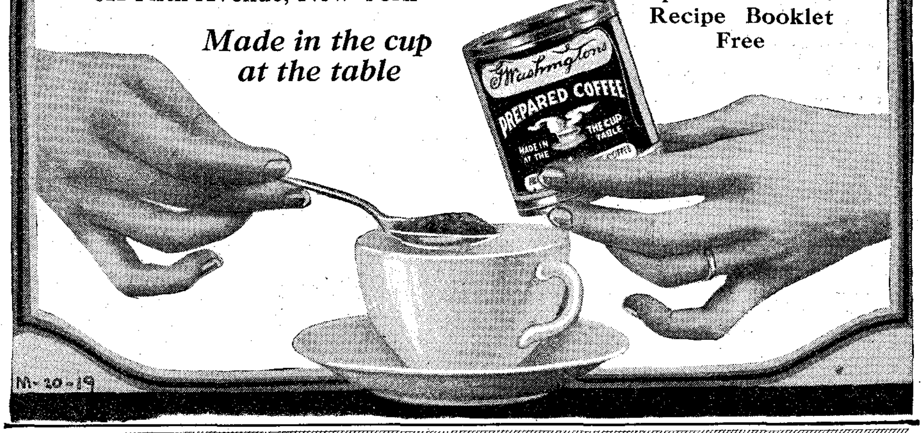
Send 10 cents for Special Trial Size. Recipe Booklet Free

Made in the cup at the table



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Do you want it automatically kept hot—ready for you day and night—at a turn of the faucet—

Kept hot at moderate cost—for both the first cost and for monthly gas service?

Then attach THE JARVIS
THERMOFLASH
to your own gas water heater and range boiler.

It costs you only
F. O. B. **$35.00** New York
plus a moderate charge for installation

Approved for public purchase by Institute Departments of Good Housekeeping and New York Tribune.

See your local plumber or gas company. **Ask us for the "Thermoflash" booklet.**

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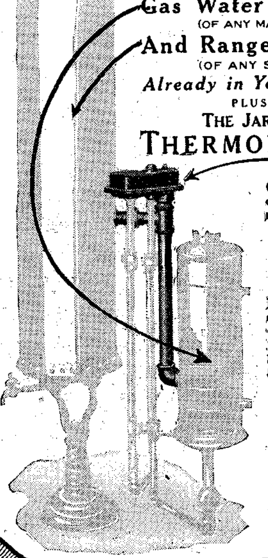

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Gas Water Heater
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Hot Water Service

It's inexpensive. Put the question to your local plumber or gas company

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Dispatches from Smyrna, Asia Minor, report the terrorizing of the Greeks by Turks.

Fascisti, or extreme nationalists, invade a Tyrolean fair at Bozen, and kill two citizens and wound 29.

Serbia accepts 10,000 of General Wrangel's anti-Soviet forces for work on the railways and forests, and 3,000 others are accepted by the Japanese for work.

The British National Union of Railway Men instructs its members not to handle coal from collieries or from overseas, it is announced in the House of Commons.

CONGRESS

April 20.—The Senate ratifies the $25,000,000 treaty with Colombia by a vote of 69 to 19.

April 22.—The House passes the Immigration Restriction Bill substantially in the same form in which it went through at the last session.

April 25.—The Knox Peace Resolution is reported favorably to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee.

Representative Kelly, of Michigan, reports the committee proposals to provide $396,000,000 for the Navy's next fiscal year, of which $90,000,000 would be used toward the completion of the 1916 building program.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, introduces a bill to repeal that provision in the Transportation Act which assures the carriers as a whole a return of 6 per cent.

Chairman Volstead of the Judiciary Committee introduces in the House a bill to prohibit the sale of beer to the sick on a physician's prescription.

April 26.—Representative Codd, of Michigan, introduces an amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to establish uniform laws on marriage and divorce.

Representative John P. Hill, of Maryland, introduces a resolution providing for the transfer of prohibition enforcement to the Department of Justice.

The Senate confirms the nominations of Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards and eleven other brigadier-generals to be major-generals.

The Senate passes the Budget Bill.

The Senate passes a bill prohibiting the laying of submarine cables without a written license from the President.

DOMESTIC

April 20.—An exploding meteor rains hot metal over southern and middle Georgia.

Limited mail service with Russia has been resumed after four years' suspension, the Post-Office Department announces.

An annual billion-dollar waste is laid to managerial inefficiency on the American railroads in an exhibit before the Railroad Labor Board as part of union-labor's fight against reduction of wages.

April 21.—William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W., sentenced to from five to twenty years' imprisonment for obstruction of the

Government's war-activities, has fled to Russia, it is reported.

President Harding receives and refuses an appeal from Germany to mediate the reparation question and to fix the sum to be paid by Germany to the Allied Powers.

Gen. John J. Pershing is to be assigned by Secretary of War Weeks to head the American armies and to keep a skeletonized general headquarters, it is announced.

President Harding appoints David H. Blair, of Winston-Salem, N. C., Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Revocation of the post-office order fixing retirement age of employees at 62 for women and 65 for men is announced by Postmaster-General Hays.

April 25.—Representatives of the 110,000 marine workers and the private steamship interests fail to agree in a dispute over wage-cuts and revised working conditions, and the men are instructed not to go to work on May 1 under conditions proposed by the ship-owners.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon announces that the United States will take up with Great Britain the problem of funding her debt of $4,277,000,000 to this country.

Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, orders a sweeping inquiry into peonage conditions in that State.

Leading paper manufacturers meeting in New York announce that the labor-unions have rejected their proposals for an adjustment of wage-scales and working conditions.

April 26.—A tornado demolishes Braxton, Miss., and eight persons are said to have been killed and a number injured.

President Harding receives a note from Germany offering to pay the Allies reparations of 50,000,000,000 gold marks, present value, amounting with interest to 200,000,000 marks, payable in annuities, of which 1,000,000,000 marks would be deposited immediately. France disapproves the offer.

Evidence of alleged mistreatment of negroes in Georgia in 135 separate cases is brought out in a pamphlet issued by Governor Dorsey.

Heads of employment agencies and the Labor Department of the Industrial Court estimate that from 40,000 to 50,000 men will be required to harvest the 1921 crop in Kansas.

It Pays to Advertise.—A Western evangelist makes a practise of painting religious lines on rocks and fences along public highways. One ran: "What will you do when you die?"

Came an advertising man and painted under it:

"Use Delta Oil. Good for burns."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Saving Money.—MRS. DOUGHLESS—"I saved the money to buy this coat, darling."

DOUGHLESS—"How did you manage it, precious?"

MRS. D.—"I bought it with the money you gave me for a new hat and had the hat charged to your account."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Hefty Comeback.—ENGLISH TOMMY (in poker game)—"Well, I'll wager a bally pound on this."

AMERICAN DARKY (holding four aces)—"Ah dunno too much about yo' ol' English money, but I'll bump you a couple a' tons."—*Purple Cow.*

W. L. DOUGLAS

Retail Price Reduced $8.00 SHOES Quality of Material and Workmanship Maintained

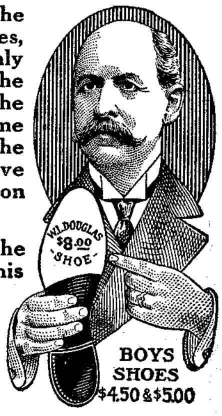
Special Shoes Hand Workmanship $10.00 || Special Shoes Stylish and Durable $6.00

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THE STAMPED PRICE IS W. L. DOUGLAS PERSONAL GUARANTEE THAT THE SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE PAID FOR THEM

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES OFFER ABSOLUTE COMFORT AND WEARING QUALITIES FOR MEN WOMEN AND BOYS
1852 AUGUST
W. L. DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE



They are the best known shoes in the world. Sold in 107 W. L. Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

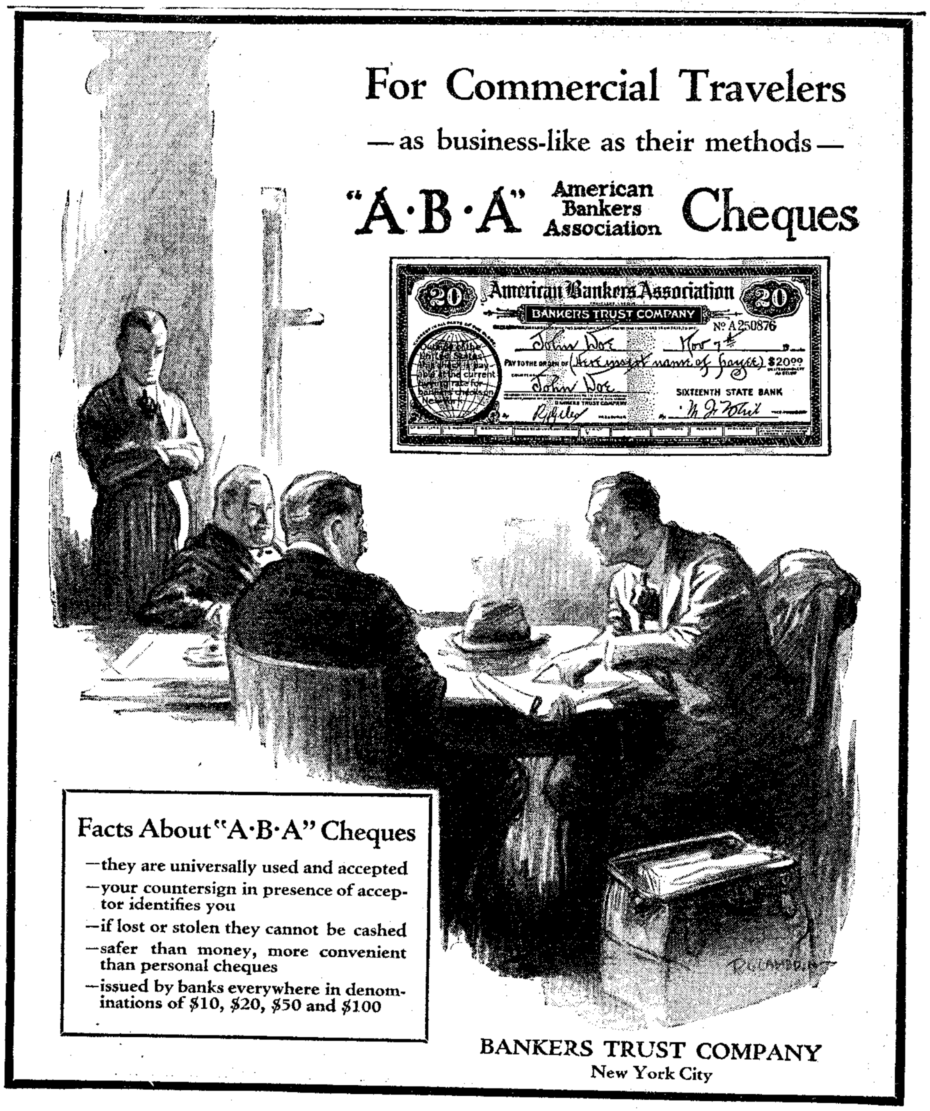
W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

For Commercial Travelers

—as business-like as their methods—

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques



Facts About "A·B·A" Cheques

—they are universally used and accepted
—your countersign in presence of acceptor identifies you
—if lost or stolen they cannot be cashed
—safer than money, more convenient than personal cheques
—issued by banks everywhere in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

Shortcake and Cream
Oh Boy! Want it more often, men? Get the wife a
Dunlap
Silver Blade
Cream Whip

Makes whipping cream a quick easy delight. A few turns of the handle and the cream is billowy and thick. The Dunlap brings quick results for every mixing, beating need and no spatter—due to flexible, perforated blade, vibrates as it whirls, (a patented feature.) *Cuts the cream instead of beating.*

Standard Model, earthenware bowl, $1.25—(Western States $1.50.) De Luxe Model, (pictured,) ebony handle, casserole bowl, in soft packing. The very thing for showers, weddings, birthdays, etc.—$2.50 (Western States) $2.75.

Mailed prepaid on receipt of price, if dealer hasn't it; mention his name. Circular on request.

CASEY HUDSON COMPANY
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Standard Underwoods
5-Year Guarantee

$3.00 DOWN

Yes, this genuine Standard Visible Writing Underwood newly rebuilt, at much less than factory price, yours for $3.00 down and then easy monthly payments.

10 Days FREE Trial
Try it for 10 days at our risk. Money back guarantee. Send now for free *book Big bargain offer.*

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Use MultiKopy
No. 5 *light weight*

Makes twenty clear cut, permanent copies at one typing.

MultiKopy No. 25 meets more requirements of general office use than any other carbon paper.

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Ask your stationer for your kind of MultiKopy. Star Brand Ribbons write the best letters.

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TRADE MULTIKOPY MARK
Carbon Paper
A kind for every purpose

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Limitation.—Europe has fifty languages and 587 variations. The comparatively small number of variations in their languages is due to the fact that they have no baseball writers over there.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Nothing Much.—"Pa, what are ancestors?"

"Well, my son, I'm one of yours. Your grandpa is another."

"Oh! Then why is it people brag about them?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Not That Kind of a Bird.—An old dame at a railway station asked a porter where she could get her ticket. The man pointed in the direction of the ticket-office.

"You can get it there," he said, "through the pigeon-hole."

"Get away with you, idiot!" she exclaimed. "How can I get through that little hole? I ain't no pigeon!"—*Houston Post.*

Useless.—The fussy stenog had looked at her wrist-watch a number of times one morning.

"I have a date for lunch and don't want to miss it," she explained to the office boy when she found him watching her curiously.

"Huh!" replied that youth scornfully. "I don't need no watch to know when it's lunch-time. I got a belt, I have."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Experienced.—A Japanese "boy" came to the home of a minister in Los Angeles recently and applied for a position. Now it happened that the household was already well supplied with servants, so the minister's wife said, "I am sorry, but we really haven't enough work to keep another boy busy."

"Madame," said the Oriental politely, "I am sure that you must have. You may not know what a little bit of work it takes to keep me employed."—*Christian Register.*

The Screen Minister.—Every person appearing on the screen in the guise of a "minister" (generic term) should wear the collar of a Roman Catholic priest, the hat of an English (C. E.) vicar, the frock-coat of a Presbyterian, and the spats (preferably white) of no clerical person on God's earth. He should carry an umbrella, indoors and out, and when performing the marriage service (which is his only function in the movies besides getting laughed at) he should read it out of a Bible, in which, of course, it never was printed.—*New York Tribune.*

Mental Arithmetic.—"Now, then, Johnny," said his teacher, "if your father gave you seven cents and your mother gave you six and your uncle gave you four more, what would you have?"

Johnny wrinkled up his forehead and went into the silence for the space of several minutes.

"Come, come," said the teacher impatiently. "Surely you can solve a simple little problem like that."

"It ain't a simple problem at all," replied the boy. "I can't make up my mind whether I'd have an ice-cream soda or go to the movies."—*New York Sun.*

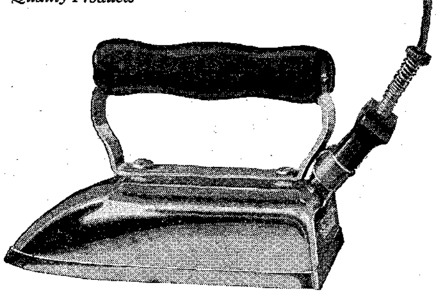
Sunbeam
The Quality Hand Iron

THE grace of design and richness of finish and appointments of the SUNBEAM are only consistent with the achievement of our master designers and expert mechanics in producing an electric iron of such unusual efficiency and durability.

Sold by the better class of dealers

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
Dept. LD4, 5600 Roosevelt Road, Chicago

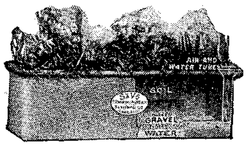
Thirty Years Making Quality Products



MAKES FLOWERS BLOOM
ALL YEAR 'ROUND

The Savo Flower Box, Self-watering and Sub-irrigating. Supplies just enough moisture and air to roots to keep plant healthy and assure abundant bloom. Use indoors or out. Requires water only once a week. Efficient, durable and artistic. Leak-proof and rust-proof. Six sizes. Aluminum or dark green finish. Ask your dealer or send for free booklet.

SAVO MFG. COMPANY, Dept. L, 111 West Monroe St., Chicago



MAJOR'S CEMENT

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, meerschaum, vases, books, for tipping billiard cues, etc. Keep it handy.
The reliable cement, famous since 1876.

Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. *At dealers or write us*
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO., New York

DELICIOUS AND SUSTAINING
DIABETIC FOODS
QUICKLY MADE WITH
Hepco FLOUR
Contains Practically No Starch
TWENTY CENTS BRINGS A GENEROUS SAMPLE
ENOUGH FOR A PLATE OF DELICIOUS MUFFINS
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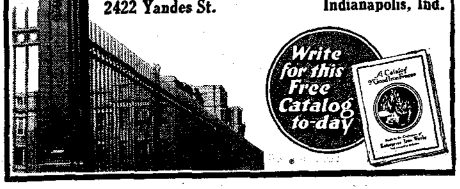
ENTERPRISE
All-Iron **FENCING** *Chain-link*

ENTERPRISE Fencing is backed by 36 years of specialized experience in building and erecting All-Iron and Chain-Link Fencing. Prices are again moderate and seem to have reached a point at which they will stay. Our catalog describes and pictures styles and designs, and gives complete data. Write today for this free catalog, mentioning purpose for which fencing is desired.

ENTERPRISE IRON WORKS
2422 Yandes St. Indianapolis, Ind.


Write for this Free Catalog to-day
A Catalog of Good Iron Fences

Heat Without Light.—There may not be light without heat.

But the strikers in a London suburb who kept the streets dark for a week found out how to get heat without light. In fact, the town at last grew too hot for them altogether.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Sounds Like Einstein's Theory.—Two gentlemen riding on a train were both very much intoxicated.

FIRST GENT—" What time is it? "

SECOND GENT (after extracting a match-box from his pocket with much exertion and gazing at it intently)—" Thursday."

FIRST GENT—" My heavens, I've got to get off here."—*Everybody's.*

Censored.—A schoolgirl was required to write 200 words about a motor-car. She submitted the following: " My uncle bought a motor-car. He was out riding in the country when it busted going up a hill. The other 180 words are what my uncle said when he was walking back to town, but I know you wouldn't want me to repeat them."—*Boston Transcript.*

Definition by Example.—JOE—" 'Ere, Curly! You know everything—what's a cosmopolitan?

CURLY—" Well, it's like this—suppose you was a Russian Jew livin' in England married to a black woman an' you'd just finished a bit of Irish stew an' was smokin' an Egyptian cigaret, while a German band outside was playin' the Blue Bells o' Scotland—you'd be a cosmopolitan."—*The Bystander.*

Scotching It.

A LECTURER says that Gaelic was the language of the Garden of Eden and that Adam and Eve were Scotch.

To be sure, Adam is a good old Scottish name.

BUT they'll be calling it the Garden o' Edenboro next.

AND, belike, they'll even try to Scotch the snake.

THEY say, moreover, that kilts originated on Mount Ararat.

Oh, ay. That's verra possible. Yon kilts look like a rainy-day sort o' garment, ye ken.

BUT, havers! If ye grant them that, the daft rogues will be tellin' ye next that 'twas a Gael put yon ark on Mount Ararat, in the first place.

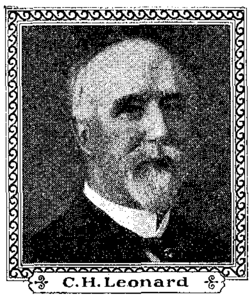
AND belike after a', the flood was only a Scotch mist.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Necessary Preliminary.—A recent experience of a Virginia clergyman throws light on the old English law requiring that marriages should be celebrated before noon. A colored couple appeared before him, asking to be married, the man in a considerably muddled state. The minister said to the woman, " I won't perform this ceremony."

" Why is dat, boss? " she queried. " Ain't de licenses all right? An' we is of age."

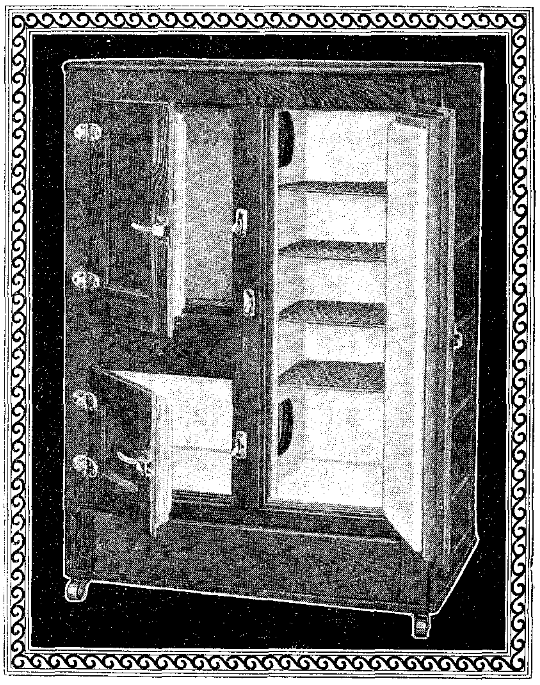
" Yes, but the man is drunk. Take him away and come back again." Several days later the couple again presented themselves, the man once more obviously intoxicated. " See here, I told you I wouldn't marry you when this man was drunk," the minister said testily. " Don't you come back here till he's sober."

" Well, you see, suh," the woman replied apologetically, " de trufe is dat he won't come less'n he's lit up."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*



C. H. Leonard

C. H. Leonard, builder of refrigerators for 38 years, gave the world the one-piece porcelain idea, the Leonard patent trap, the non-leaking device, the "non-sweating" waste pipe, the patented rounded inside front corners, the ten-wall insulation, the air-tight lock, and a score of other inventions which measure excellence in home refrigeration. Mr. Leonard coined the word "Cleanable" and copyrighted it. Mr. Leonard's own booklet on the "Selection and Care of Refrigerators" should be a handbook in domestic science. Write us now for your copy.



New Ideas
In Home Refrigeration

—Ten Ice-saving Walls
—One-piece Porcelain Food Chambers
—Rounded Inside Front Corners

Science has made the Leonard Cleanable a perfect preserver of foodstuffs. Ten walls of insulation guard the current of cold air which circulates constantly in the Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator. Between the refreshing cold that pervades the interior of the Leonard and the drooping midsummer heat, stand ten walls of wood, *polar felt* and air spaces—impervious guardians of ice and food. The one-piece, porcelain-lined provision chambers with rounded inside front corners are the acme of cleanliness. No hard-to-get-at corners—no seams or joints. The triple-coated porcelain cannot be scratched or marred.

Many other exclusive features, such as the non-leaking trap, "non-sweating" waste pipe, retinned shelves and all-metal ice rack, combine to make the Leonard Cleanable the modern home refrigerator. Rear icing doors and porcelain-lined water cooler if desired.

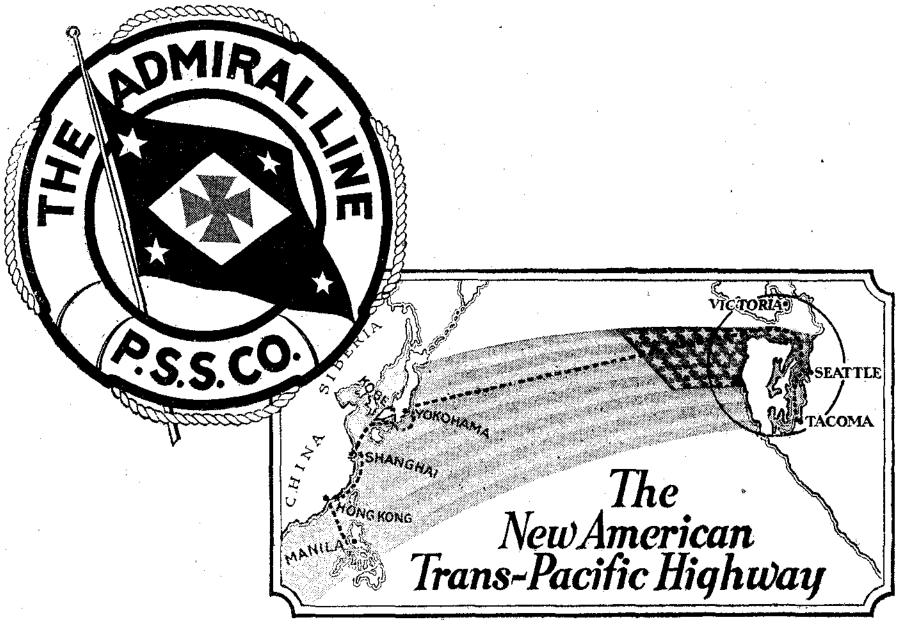
One out of every seven refrigerators sold is made by Leonard—the logical result of Leonard superiority.

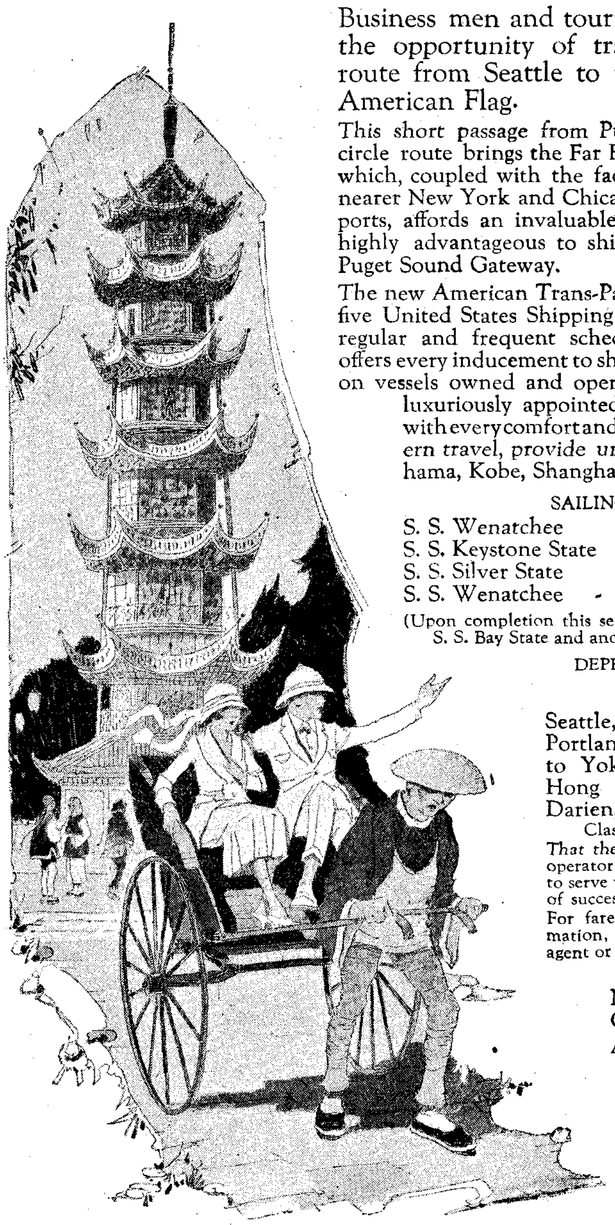
Go to the Leonard Dealer in your town. If you fail to find him, write us—we will see that you are supplied. Send for actual porcelain sample and catalog illustrating over 75 styles and sizes of refrigerators.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
651 Clyde Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LEONARD
Cleanable Refrigerator

"Like a Clean China Dish"





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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. M. A.," Grand Rapids, Mich.—"What is the pronunciation and meaning of the word *minute* as used in connection with the word steak, as *minute steak?* Does it mean *time* to prepare, or *size* of steak?"

The word *minute* is pronounced two ways, *min'it*, when it refers to time; *my-nute'*, when it refers to size. In the expression "a *minute* steak," both words apply because a minute steak is a small steak cut so thin that it will broil over a fire in a minute. The commonly accepted pronunciation of the term in New York City is based upon the time, not upon the size. The LEXICOGRAPHER can not, however, determine for you whether or not this is accepted as standard elsewhere. In Chicago, for instance, the stress may be put upon the size rather than the time, and so also perhaps in Grand Rapids.

"J. E. M.," Crewe, Va.—"(1) Is the phrase 'would better' correct in the sentence, 'You *would better* not go to-morrow'? (2) Is the following sentence correct: 'I *suspect* you will enjoy the party'?"

(1) "*Had better, would better:* Although according to grammatical rule *had better* is incorrect, it has been used by writers of correct English, and it may be found repeatedly in the English classics. Therefore, it is generally considered good usage and preferable to *would better*, which, though correct, is seldom heard and usually considered pedantic."—Vizetelly's "A Desk-Book of Errors in English." (2) The sentence should read, "I *expect* you will enjoy the party."

"A. R. H.," New York, N. Y.—"What authority justifies the spelling *Betelguese* for the star in the constellation Orion?"

The name of the star *Betelguese*, which is a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Orion, sometimes referred to as α, has been spelled many ways. The spelling adopted by the Standard Dictionary is that selected by Prof. Simon Newcomb. That spelling is used by Prof. George F. Chambers in his "Handbook of Descriptive and Practical Astronomy," volume 3, fourth edition, page 9. He says: "*Betelguese* (α Orionis) is a corruption of *ibt-al-jauza*, signifying 'the shoulder of the Jauza,' or 'Central one.'"

The spelling that most closely approximates to the Arabic is *bet-el-jiz*, rendered in Arabic *bait-al-jauza;* also, *beit-el-jisr*, "house of the bridge," possibly in allusion to the fluted spectrum of the star. But the information we have on the subject is not satisfactory. Chambers says that the first to improve upon the nomenclature was an astronomer named Bayer, who in 1603 published a celestial atlas and aimed to correct the unsatisfactory condition of things by distinguishing the stars of each constellation by letters of the Greek alphabet.

Allen, in his "Star Names and Their Meanings," makes the following comment: "In early Arabia Orion was *Al Jauzah*, a word used for stars in Gemini and much discussed but not satisfactorily as to its derivation and meaning in its stellar connection. . . . Some think that the Belt stars known to the Arabs as the "Golden Nuts" first bore the name *Jauzah* either from another meaning of the word—Walnut—or because they lay in the center of the splendid quadrangle formed by α, β, γ, and κ. In medieval astronomy, the original appeared in degenerate forms, such as *Elgeuze, Geuze,* and *Jeuze;* also, *Geuzazguar* (Grotius). The evolution is continued as follows: *Bed Elguere, Beit Algueze, Bet El-geuze, Beteigeuze,* which have come down to us written variously by different authors, *Betelgeuse, Betelguese, Betelgueze*, and *Betelgeux*. The interpretation of the meaning of the word differs according to the Arabian author consulted; one refers to the star as the shoulder; another as the arm; another as the right hand—all of the Giant; but Chilmead wrote *Ied Algeuze*, that is, Orion's hand.

"A. E.," Dayton, Ohio.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of *laboratory?* (2) Can *Californian* be used as an adjective?"

(1) The word *laboratory* is correctly pronounced *lab'o-ra-to"ri*—first *a* as in *fat*, first *o* as in *obey*, second *a* as in *final*, second *o* as in *go*, *i* as in *habit*. (2) Yes. In "Californian oranges" the word "Californian" is an adjective.